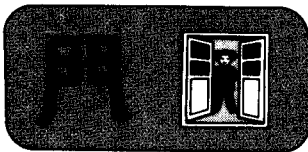


# **FUN WITH CHINESE CHARACTERS**

**The Straits Times Collection ②**

Cartoonist: Tan Huay Peng



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## PREFACE

This book is for those who enjoy the imaginative and humorous interpretations of Chinese characters seen through the discerning eye of a cartoonist. It is the sequel to *Fun with Chinese Characters Volume 1* which has met with gratifying success.

As in Volume 1, the 153 cartoons first appeared as a regular feature in *The Straits Times Bilingual Page*. They introduce systematically the radical elements and their compounds, together with related or associated characters.

Have more fun, then, with Chinese characters!

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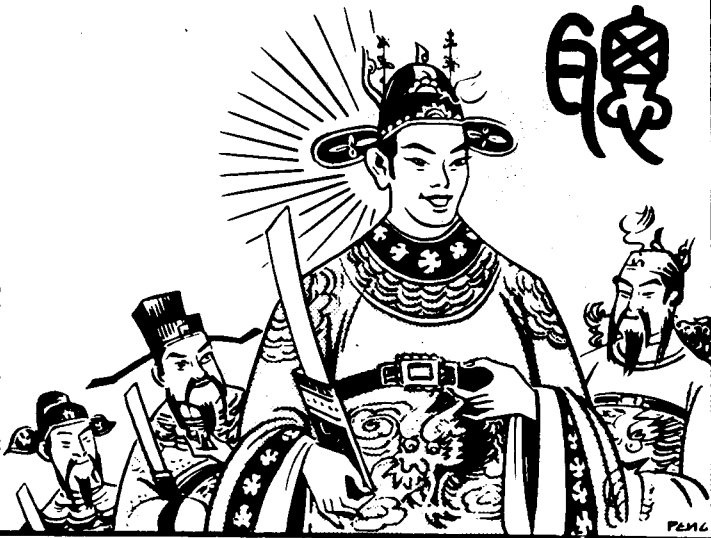
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# 聪 (聰)

CŌNG intelligent; clever

THIS character enlarges on 惠 (excitement, haste) by adding the ear radical (耳) to produce 聰, suggesting quickness at hearing or grasping ideas, i.e., intelligent. The simplified form ingeniously combines 耳 (ear) with 总 (general, comprehensive) to convey the idea of cleverness at hearing and comprehending things generally:

聪。



一	丁	下	卩	耳	耳	耳	耳	聪	聪	聪	聪	聪	聪
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

聪慧  
聪明  
聪颖

cōng huì  
cōng míng  
cōng yǐng

bright; intelligent  
intelligent  
bright; clever

### Example

他很聪明。

Tā hěn cōng míng

He is very intelligent.

# 慧

HUI

wit;  
wisdom



TWO leafy branches (艹) held in the hand (扌) improvise a broom (帚). Broom (帚) placed over heart (心) clears the way, for wit and wisdom. Hence: 慧 - a heart swept clean, ready to receive the proverbial counsel: "Man combs his hair every morning; why not his heart?"



PEW4



慧心  
慧眼  
智慧

huì xīn  
huì yǎn  
zhì huì

wisdom  
mental discernment  
wisdom

### Example

你的话充满智慧。

Nǐ · de huà chōng mǎn zhì huì

Your words are full of wisdom.

恶 (惡)

IN the phonetic: 亞 (ugly), the vertical line is doubled to indicate imperfection and deformity. The two horizontal lines (二) signify second or inferior. Pictographically, 亞 suggests two hunchbacks facing each other, representing ugliness. 亞 (ugliness) collaborates with the heart (心) to breed evil: 惡, stirring up in the mind the proverbial exhortation: "See no evil; hear no evil; speak no evil; and do no evil."

È or Wù

evil



亞



PEML

一 丁 卅 卌 卍 华 亞 亚 恶 惡 惡

恶毒  
恶化  
恶劣  
恶习

è dú  
è huà  
è liè  
è xí

malicious  
worsen  
harsh; abominable  
bad habits

恶心  
恶意  
可恶

è xīn  
è yì  
kě wù

nauseating  
ill-will  
hateful

Example

他很可恶。

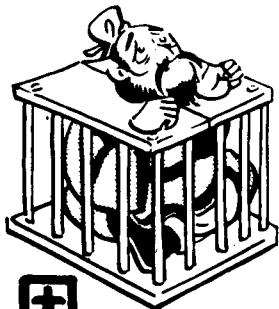
Tā hěn kě wù.

He is very hateful.

# 恩

ĒN

mercy;  
kindness;  
grace



# 大

WHY is a mature man (大) confined in a cell or enclosure (口)? The answer forms the character: 囡, meaning cause or reason. The sight of such a confined man may excite pity in the heart (心), and if this feeling leads one to liberate him, that is grace or mercy — the result of tempering reason (囡) with sentiment (心).

# 恩



PEN 4

丨 冂 冂 冂 囡 囡 恩 恩 恩

恩爱  
恩赐

ēn ài

conjugal love; loving

ēn cì

bestow (favours,  
charity, etc)

恩德  
恩典  
恩惠  
恩情

ēn dé

kindness; grace

ēn diǎn

favour; grace

ēn huì

favour; kindness

ēn qíng

loving-kindness

恩人  
恩怨  
恩泽

ēn rén

benefactor

ēn yuàn

resentment; grievance

ēn zé

bounties bestowed  
by a monarch or  
an official

恩将仇报

ēn jiāng chóu  
bào

requite kindness  
with enmity

### Example

他们是一对恩爱的夫妻。

Tā - men shì yí duì ēn ài - de fū qī.

They are an affectionate couple.

# 合

HÉ

unite; join

THE upper portion of this character is made up of three lines joined together to form a balanced triangle: △, indicating "together". The lower part is the character for "mouth": 口. Hence: 合 - three mouths (口) together (△), i.e., unity and understanding - a very rare occurrence, as the saying goes: "If three persons can agree entirely, then the earth can be changed to gold."



合唱	hé chàng	chorus
合法	hé fǎ	legal; lawful
合格	hé gé	qualified; up to standard
合伙	hé huǒ	form a partnership
合计	hé jì	add up to; amount to; total

合理	hé lǐ	reasonable; rational
合身	hé shēn	fit
合同	hé tóng	contract
合意	hé yì	be to one's liking
合作	hé zuò	cooperate; work together

*Example*

他是一个合格的记者。

Tā shì yī gè hé gé . de jì zhě.

He is a qualified reporter.

𡗗 (𡗗)

QIĀN unanimous; all together

𡗗 is a coming together (亼) of mouths (口) and persons (人). 亼 signifies together; 口口 indicates the clamour of voices; and 人人 represents persons, one following another. 𡗗 therefore means unanimous or all together. Coincidentally, 𡗗 bears a striking resemblance to the face in a crowd and, clarified by the flesh radical (月), stands for face: 臉.



PEM 6

丿	人	亼	𡗗	𡗗	𡗗	𡗗													
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

𡗗谋  
𡗗议

qiān móu  
qiān yì

plan decided by all  
public opinion

*Example*

这是一项 𡗗 谋

Zhè shì yí xiàng qiān móu.

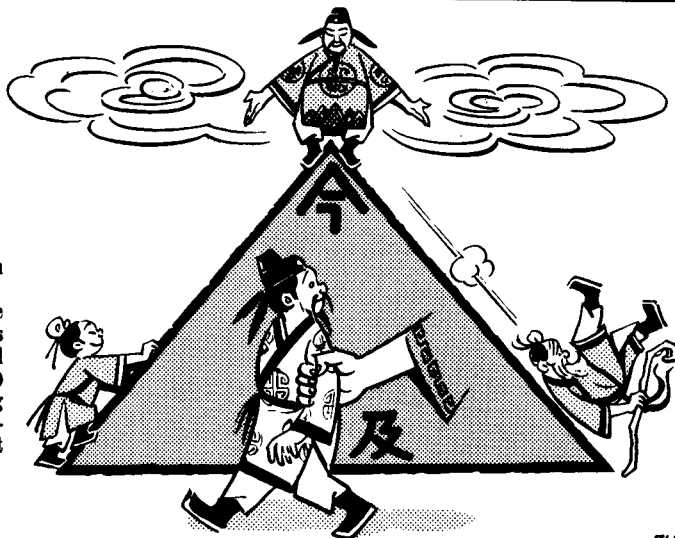
This is a plan decided by all.

今

JĪN

now;  
present

**THIS** character, dealing with time, is composed of 亠 and 及 (contraction of 及). 亠 shows the continuity of time and unity of its three elements: past, present and future. 及 (or 𠂇) is a hand (又) holding a person (人), suggesting contact. Hence: 今, the time element we are always in contact with – the present.



F2M4

ノ	人	亠	今																
---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

今后	jīn hòu	from now on
今年	jīn nián	this year
今天	jīn tiān	today
今生	jīn shēng	this life
今昔	jīn xī	the present and the past
今译	jīn yì	modern translation

*Example*

今天的天气真好。

Jīn tiān . de tiān qì zhēn hǎo.

The weather today is very good.

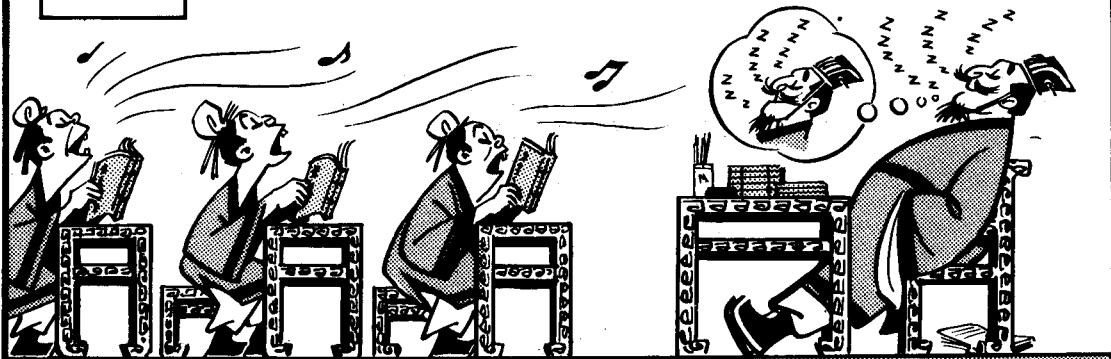


# 念

NÌÀN

read;  
recite

THE components of 念 are 今 (present) and 心 (heart). 念 is to bring to mind the past — by means of reading, reciting or chanting. Derived meanings include thinking, studying, remembering and even wishing to revive the past.



F2M6



念经	niàn jīng	recite or chant scriptures
念头	niàn tóu	thought
念珠	niàn zhū	beads; rosary
观念	guān niàn	sense; idea; concept
怀念	huái niàn	cherish
纪念	jì niàn	in memory
想念	xiǎng niàn	miss (someone or something)
念念不忘	niàn niàn bù wàng	bear in mind constantly

### Example

在外国求学时，我很想念妈妈。

Zài wài guó qiú xué shí, wú hěn xiǎng niàn mā . ma .

I missed my mother very much while I was studying abroad.

# 贪 (貪)

TĀN covet; greedy

THE presence (今) of anything precious (貝, cowrie money) arouses the emotion of covetousness or greed. Hence: 貪, to covet. Such greed enables a person to gain the things money can buy and lose the things money cannot buy.



贪婪	tān lán	avaricious; greedy
贪图	tān tú	covet
贪污	tān wū	corruption
贪心	tān xīn	greedy
贪赃	tān zāng	take bribes; practise graft
贪便宜	tān pián·yi	keep on gaining petty advantages
贪生怕死	tān shēng pà sǐ	be mortally afraid of death
贪污调查局	tān wū diào chá jú	Corrupt Practices Investigation Board (CPIB)

## Example

他在法庭被控贪污。

Tā zài fǎ tíng bèi kòng tān wū.

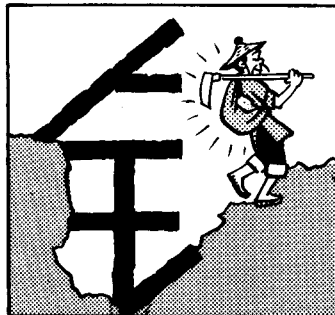
He is charged in court for corruption.

# 金

JĪN

gold;  
metal

THE original seal form: 金 showed the presence (今) of four gold nuggets (?) hidden in the earth (土). The regular form reveals only two nuggets: 金. In the simplified radical form, even these two remaining nuggets are missing: 钅. However, the proverb reassures us: "True gold fears no fire." Only thieves!



PEN4

ノ 人 今 今 今 余 余 金

金融

jīn róng

finance

金色

jīn sè

golden

金鱼

jīn yú

goldfish

白金

bái jīn

platinum

黄金

huáng jīn

gold

金字塔

jīn zì tǎ

pyramid

金缕玉衣

jīn lǚ yù yī

jade clothes sewn with gold thread

金碧辉煌

jīn bì huī huáng

grand and magnificent

### Example

他喜欢穿金色的衣服。

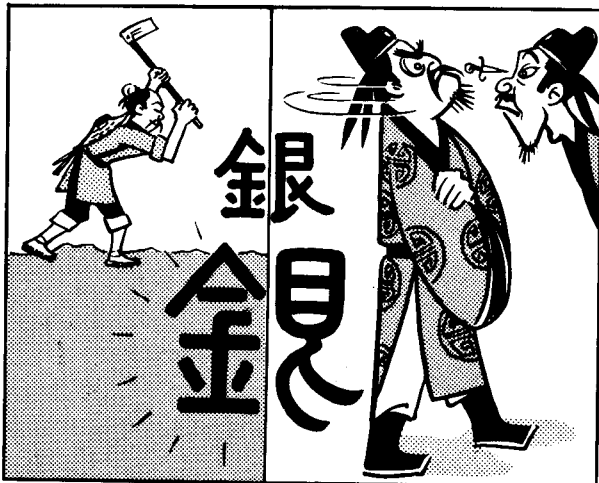
Tā xǐ huān chuān jīn sè de yī fú.

He likes to wear clothes of a golden colour.

# 银 (銀)

YÍN silver

SILVER is produced by consolidating 金 (gold) with 艮 (hard): 銀. 艮, originally the eye (目) turned suddenly around (心) to look a man full in the face defiantly, means "obstinate". Compared with gold, silver is a hard (艮) metal (金), more precious than common copper. Hence the saying: "Even he who has accumulated 10,000 taels of silver cannot take with him at death half a copper."



PEM6

ノ 人 上 左 金 钅 钅 钅 钅 钅 银 银 银

银杯	yín bēi	silver cup; trophy
银币	yín bì	silver coin
银行	yín háng	bank
银河	yín hé	the Milky Way (sky)
银婚	yín hūn	silver wedding
银幕	yín mù	(motion-picture) screen
银牌	yín pái	silver medal
银色	yín sè	silvery
水银	shuǐ yín	mercury

### Example

他在一间银行工作。

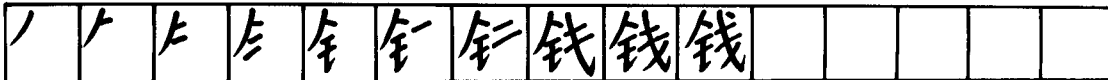
Tā zài yī jiān yín háng gōng zuò.

He works in a bank.

# 钱 (錢)

QIÁN money

TWO spears (𠂇) breaking gold (金) into pieces means “money”: 錢. And money, taking on the vicious character of spears, means power. So, when money talks, man listens in silence and whispers: “If you are rich, you speak the truth; if you are poor, your words are but lies.”



钱币	qián bì	coin
钱包	qián bāo	wallet; purse
钱财	qián cái	wealth
钱柜	qián guì	money-locker; money-box; till
捐钱	juān qián	donate money
零钱	líng qián	small change
赚钱	zhuàn qián	earn money

## Example

这个手表多少钱？

Zhè gè shǒu biǎo duō shǎo qián?

How much is this watch?

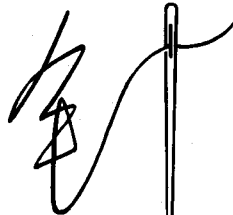
针 (針)

ZHĒN

needle

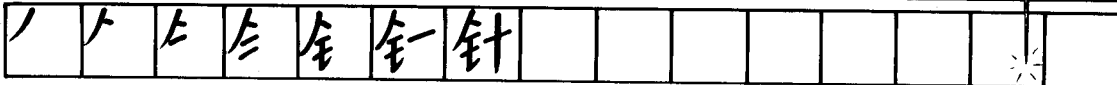
THIS character was originally written: 鍼, comprising 金 (metal) and 咸 (bite). The needle takes up, as it were, mouthfuls of cloth, biting its way along. The regular form 針 has a good point, with the substituted phonetic 钅 resembling a threaded needle — warning us never to bite off more than we can chew, for “No needle is sharp at both ends.”

針



PEMA

鍼



针对	zhēn duì	directed at
针灸	zhēn jiǔ	acupuncture
针线	zhēn xiàn	needlework
针眼	zhēn yǎn	the eye of a needle
针织	zhēn zhī	knitting
打针	dǎ zhēn	an injection
针刺麻醉	zhēn cì má zùi	acupuncture anaesthesia

*Example*

针灸是中国人发明的。

Zhēn jiǔ shì Zhōng Guó rén fā míng de.

Acupuncture was invented by the Chinese.

# 钉 (釘)

DĪNG nail

ORIGINALLY, this character was a pictograph of a nail: 丁. Clarified with the metal radical (金), it is now written 釘 and simplified to 钉. 丁 itself now stands for a strong male adult or soldier for a sense, nails are soldiers — strong, useful but never really valued. Hence the saying: “Use not good iron to make nails, nor good men soldiers.”



PENG

ノ 丩 𠄎 金 釘 釘

钉锤

dīng chuí

hammer

钉帽

dīng mào

the head of a nail

钉耙

dīng pá

(iron-toothed) rake

钉人

dīng rén

watch (or mark) an opponent in a game

钉鞋

dīng xié

spiked shoes

钉子

dīng · zi

nail

碰钉子

pèng dīng · zi

meet with a rebuff

眼中钉

yǎn zhōng dīng

thorn in one's flesh

## Example

我想买一把钉锤。

Wǒ xiǎng mǎi yì bǎ dīng chuí.

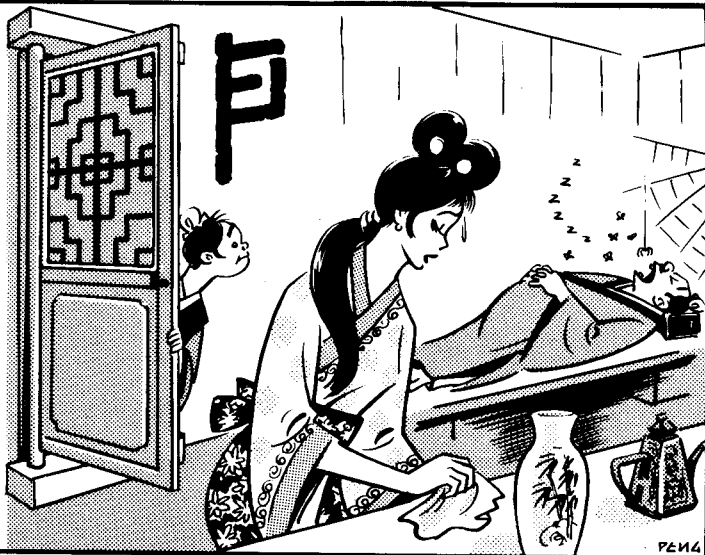
I wish to buy a hammer.

户

HÙ

door

户 is a pictograph of a one-leafed door, and constitutes the radical part of numerous characters relating to doors and spaces. It is also symbolic of the house and family. The hinge of the ancient door was a vertical beam acting as a pivot; and because of its constant movement and workload, it was cited as an example in the saying: "The hinge of a door is never crowded with insects."



丶 勹 勹 户

户口	hù kǒu	household; (bank) account
户外	hù wài	outdoor
户主	hù zhǔ	head of a family
住户	zhù hù	occupants
家家户户	jiā jiā hù hù	every household

*Example*

他喜欢户外活动。

Tā xǐ huān hù wài huó dòng.

He likes outdoor activities.



# 方

FĀNG

square

THE original version was a graphic representation of two boats lashed together to form a square barge: 𠃉. This was replaced by the symbol: 𠃊, indicating the four regions of a square with two dimensions, ie., the earthly surface. Modified to 𠃋 and finally 方, it widened its scope to mean also region, direction and even upright, or puritanical.



𠃉 𠃊 𠃋 方

'	一	二	方									
---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

方便	fāng biàn	convenient
方法	fāng fǎ	method; way
方格	fāng gé	checks
方略	fāng lüè	general plan
方向	fāng xiàng	direction
方形	fāng xíng	square
方言	fāng yán	dialect
方正	fāng zhèng	upright

### Example

这张桌子是方形的。

Zhè zhāng zhuō · zi shì fāng xíng · de.

This is a square table.

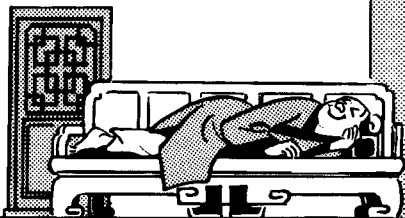
# 房

FÁNG

room;  
house

# 房

房 combines 户 (door) with 方 (square). It indicates something squarish (方) with a door (户), i.e., a house or a room. Viewing house and room squarely, one proverb draws the conclusion: "Even though your dwelling contains a thousand rooms, you can use but eight feet of space a night."



PSM4

'	フ	フ	户	户	房	房									
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

房舱	fáng cāng	passenger's cabin in a ship
房产	fáng chǎn	house property
房顶	fáng dǐng	roof
房基	fáng jī	foundations (of a building)
房间	fáng jiān	room

房客	fáng kè	tenant; lodger
房契	fáng qì	title deed
房屋	fáng wū	houses; buildings
房主	fáng zhǔ	house-owner
房地产	fáng dì chǎn	real estate

### Example

他将房产抵押给银行。

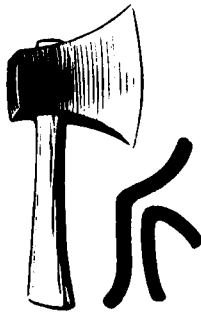
Tā jiāng fáng chǎn dī yā gěi yín háng.

He mortgaged his house to a bank.

斤

JĪN

kati



斤 is a pictograph of an axe. Originally meaning "axe", it eventually became a standard measure of weight — a kati — probably because the ancient balance weight or counterpoise was shaped like an axe-head. Handling the axe with skill to produce results requires initiative and personal effort — the point of the saying: "The axe strikes the chisel; and the chisel strikes the wood."



丿 丨 斤 斤

斤两

jīn liǎng

weight

斤斤计较

jīn jīn jì jiào

be calculating

半斤八两

bàn jīn bā liǎng

not much to choose between the two

*Example*

这块石头重一斤。

Zhè kuài shí tóu zhòng yī jīn.

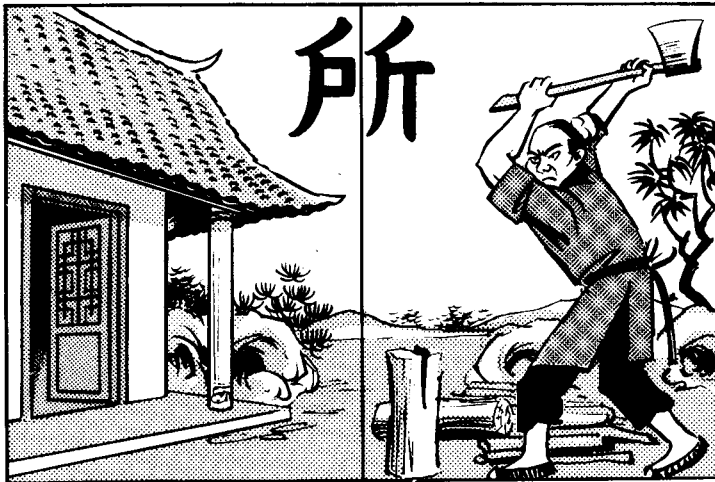
This stone weighs one kati.

# 所

SUǒ

place

所 is a juxtaposition of 户 (door) and 斤 (axe), and refers to the place where fuel is prepared. In olden times, the chopping of firewood with the axe (斤) was done near the door or house (户). Hence: 所 (axe beside house) meaning place or location.



F2114

丶 亠 勹 户 戶 所 所 所

所部	suǒ bù	troops under one's command
所得	suǒ dé	income; earnings
所谓	suǒ wèi	what is called; so-called
所以	suǒ yǐ	so; therefore; as a result
所有	suǒ yǒu	own; possess
所在	suǒ zài	place; location
所致	suǒ zhì	be the result of
所以然	suǒ yǐ rán	the reason why
所向无前	suǒ xiàng wú qián	be invincible

### Example

他所得的薪金有限。

Tā suǒ dé . de xīn jīn yǒu xiàn.

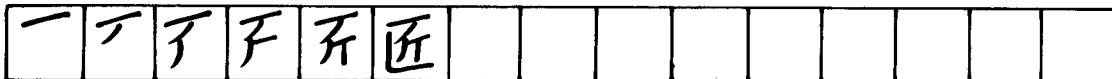
He earns a small salary.

匠

JIÀNG

artisan;  
craftsman

AN artisan: 匠 is represented by his tool: 斤 (an axe) and his work: 匚 (a hollowed-out log, vessel or box). The craftsman's dependence upon his tools prompts the saying: "The workman who would do his work well should first sharpen his tools."



匠人	jiàng rén	artisan; craftsman
匠心	jiàng xīn	ingenuity; craftsmanship
木匠	mù jiàng	carpenter
石匠	shí jiàng	stonemason
铁匠	tiě jiàng	blacksmith

*Example*

他的作品独具匠心。

Tā · de zuò pǐng dú jù jiàng xīn.

His works show ingenuity.

**兵****BĪNG**soldier;  
army

兵 is represented by two hands (𠂇 or 𠂈) brandishing a battle-axe (斤)—symbol of the soldier. Lamenting the necessity of maintaining an army in a belligerent world, one proverb concludes: "Feed soldiers for a thousand days, to be used for one day."



丶	丿	斤	斤	丘	兵	兵													
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

兵变	bīng biàn	mutiny
兵器	bīng qì	arms
兵役	bīng yì	military service
兵营	bīng yíng	barracks
步兵	bù bīng	infantry
工兵	gōng bīng	engineer (soldier)
士兵	shì bīng	soldier
兵荒马乱	bīng huāng mǎ luàn	turmoil and chaos of war

**Example**

他是一个勇敢的士兵。

Tā shì yī gè yǒng gǎn de shì bīng.

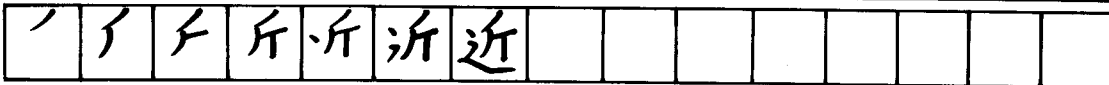
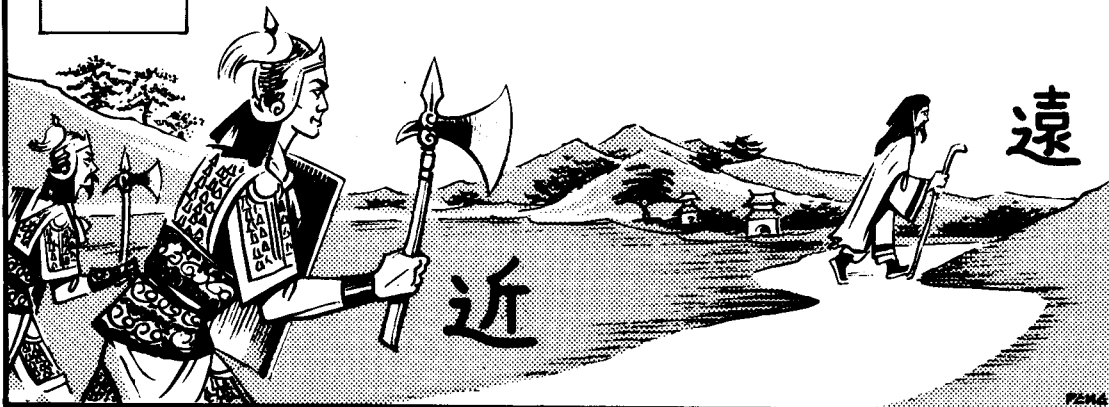
He is a brave soldier.

# 近

jìn

near

THIS ideograph suggests the proper way for a warrior to advance (之) to battle — with battle-axe (斤) in hand, i.e., near. Hence: 近, meaning “near”. The ideograph for “far”: 遠 combines 之 (proceed or walk) with 袁 (a long robe, necessary for a long journey).



近海	jìn hǎi	coastal waters
近乎	jìn hū	close to
近况	jìn kuàng	recent development
近来	jìn lái	recently
近邻	jìn lín	neighbour
近亲	jìn qīn	close relatives
近视	jìn shì	myopia
附近	fù jìn	nearby

### Example

我家附近有一间戏院。

Wó jiā fù jìn yǒu yī jiān xì yuàn.

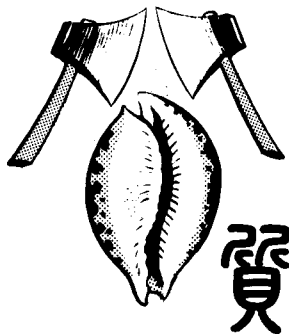
There is a cinema near my house.

# 质

# (質)

ZHÌ

character;  
quality



# 質

TWO axes (竹), poised above a cowrie shell (貝, representing something precious), are ready to dissect it and ascertain its worth: 質. The axes ensure a complete and thorough job. Hence: 質, denoting value, quality, nature or character.



PENG

丩 尸 尸 尸 尸 尸 质 质

质地	zhì dì	texture
质料	zhì liào	material
质问	zhì wèn	question
质疑	zhì yí	query
本质	běn zhì	innate character
品质	pǐn zhì	quality; character
人质	rén zhì	hostage
性质	xìng zhì	nature; character

### Example

这衣服的材质很好。

Zhè yī fú de zhì liào hěn hǎo.

The material of this dress is of a high quality.

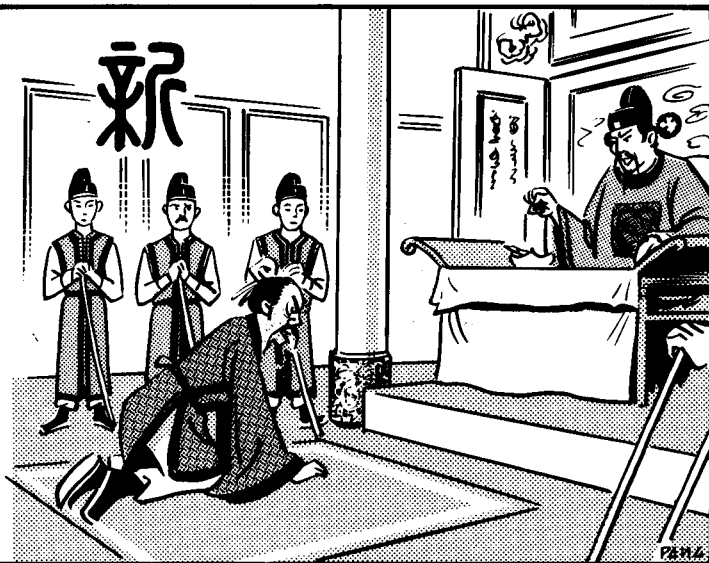


# 新

xīn

new

**RODS**, freshly chopped from the hazel bush (亲) for flexibility, were once used for flogging criminals, sometimes to extort a confession. Hence: 新, the symbol for "new", indicated by the hazel rods (亲) and the axe (斤).



新兵  
新婚  
新郎  
新年  
新娘

xīn bīng

new recruit

xīn hūn

newly-married

xīn láng

bridegroom

xīn nián

New Year

xīn niáng

bride

新奇  
新式  
新闻  
新鲜  
新大陆

xīn qí

strange; new; novel

xīn shì

new type; latest type

xīn wén

news

xīn xiān

fresh

xīn dà lù

the New World — the Americas

### Example

这是一座新建的工厂。

Zhè shì yī zuò xīn jiàn de gōng chǎng.

This is a newly-built factory.

门

(門)

MÉN door; gate

JUST as 户 symbolises a one-leaved door, so 門 represents a door with two leaves. Doors provide exits and entrances, but not all are convenient, as exemplified in the proverb: "The door of charity is hard to open, and hard to shut." To simplify matters, the regular door: 門 has now been stripped down to an open doorway: 门.



PLM 6

'	丨	门																	
---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

门齿	mén chǐ	front tooth; incisor
门第	mén dì	family status
门户	mén hù	door
门槛	mén kǎn	threshold
门口	mén kǒu	doorway

门牌	mén pái	house number
门徒	mén tú	disciple
门诊	mén zhěn	outpatient service
门市部	mén shì bù	sales department
门外汉	mén wài hàn	layman

*Example*

请把门关起来。

Qǐng bǎ mén guān qǐ . lai.

Please shut the door.

# 们 (們)

MÉN plural sign

THIS character has 人 (person) as radical and 門 (door) as phonetic. 門 is a door with two leaves instead of one (as in 户). Clarified by the radical for person (人), it is the plural sign for nouns and pronouns, applied to people: 們.



PENG

'	你	们	们	们										
---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

你们	nǐ · men	you (second person plural)
人们	rén · men	people; the public
他们	tā · men	they; them
我们	wǒ · men	we; us

*Example*

我们要去看戏。  
Wǒ · men yào qù kàn xì.

We are going to see a show.

# 问 (問)

WÈN ask; enquire; question

**ENQUIRIES** are often made at the door, the entrance to a house. A mouth (口) at the door (門) therefore becomes a fitting ideograph for ask or enquire: 问. It can also mean question or interrogate, although to do so in an officious manner would be, according to the saying, "asking the blind man the way." (问道于盲)



' 丨 门 向 向 向

问答	wèn dá	questions and answers
问好	wèn hǎo	send one's regards to another person
问号	wèn hào	question mark
问候	wèn hòu	extend greetings to someone
问世	wèn shì	be published; come out

问题	wèn tí	question; problem
问讯	wèn xùn	inquire; ask
问罪	wèn zuì	denounce; condemn
盘问	pán wèn	interrogate; cross-examination
审问	shěn wèn	interrogate

## Example

他问我今年几岁。

Tā wèn wǒ jīn nián jǐ suì.

He asked for my age.

# 闻 (聞)

WÉN  
hear;  
news

IN this ideograph, “ear” (耳) becomes “hear” (聞) when placed at the door (門). By extension 聞 also means “news”, for the ear (耳) is the door (門) of knowledge or information. But not all news obtained by the ear is reliable, as the saying goes: “What the ear hears is not equal to what the eye sees.”



' 丨 门 向 向 向 向 向 向 闻

闻名	wén míng	famous
闻人	wén rén	celebrity
丑闻	chǒu wén	scandal
新闻	xīn wén	news
要闻	yào wén	important news
听而不闻	tīng'ér bù wén	turn deaf ear to
闻风丧胆	wén fēng sàng dǎn	become terror-stricken at the news
闻所未闻	wén suǒ wèi wén	unheard of

### Example

今天的新闻真多！

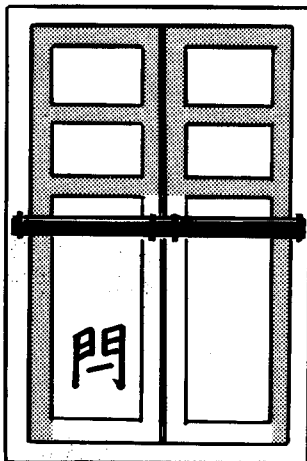
Jīn tiān · de xīn wén zhēn duō!

There is so much news today!

# 开 (開)

kāi open

A bar or bolt (一) across the door (門) means to shut (閉). Two hands (艹) taking away the bar (一) signifies to open: 開. But there is more to the business of opening than just unbolting the door. As the proverb says: "To open a shop is easy; the difficult thing is to keep it open."



P2116

一 二 开 开

开办	kāi bàn	set up; establish
开采	kāi cǎi	mine; extract
开除	kāi chú	expel
开刀	kāi dāo	perform a surgical operation
开动	kāi dòng	start

开端	kāi duān	beginning
开幕	kāi mù	inaugurate; open
开始	kāi shǐ	start
开通	kāi tōng	liberal; open-minded
公开	gōng kāi	open (adj)

## Example

请你把门打开。

Qǐng nǐ bǎ mén dǎ kāi.

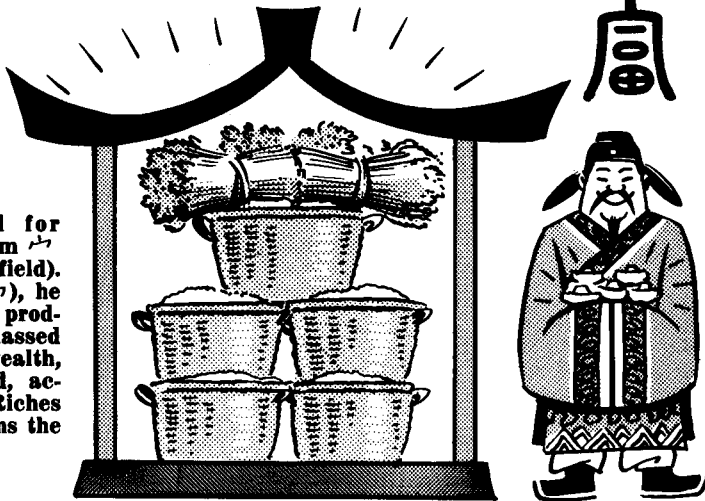
Please open the door.

**富**

FÙ

rich;  
abundant

MAN created this symbol for material prosperity: 富 from 山 (roof), 高 (high) and 田 (field). Under shelter of the roof (山), he piled up high (高 or 宀) the products of his field (田) and amassed great wealth: 富. Spiritual wealth, however, is to be preferred, according to the saying: "Riches adorn the house; virtue adorns the person."



PENG

、	八	山	宀	宀	宀	宀	宀	富	富				
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--

富丽

fù lì

grand; magnificent

富强

fù qiáng

prosperous and strong

富饶

fù ráo

bountiful; fertile

富庶

fù shù

rich and abundant

富翁

fù wēng

wealthy man

富裕

fù yù

wealthy

富国强民

fù guó qiáng mín

to enrich the country and strengthen its people

富丽堂皇

fù lì táng huáng

gorgeous; splendid

*Example*

他的家庭很富裕。

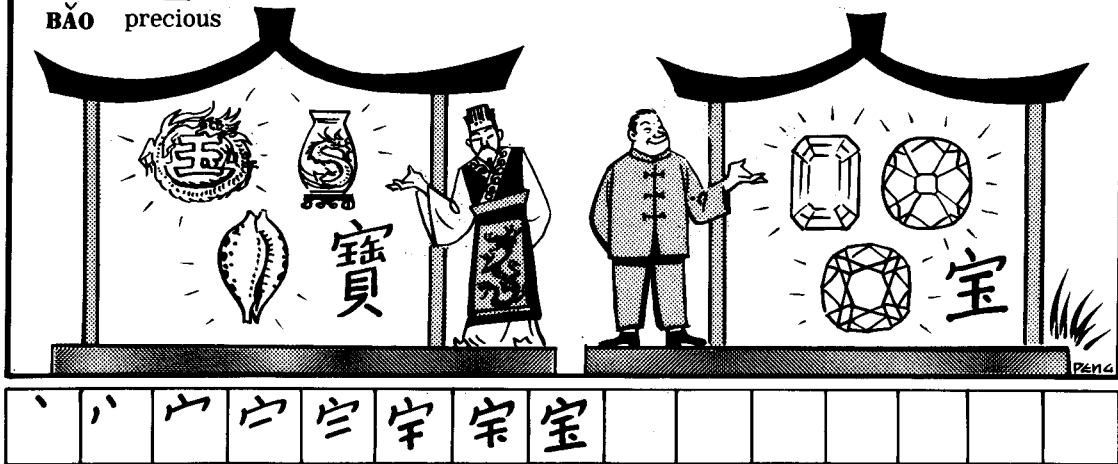
Tā · de jiā tíng hěn fù yù.

His family is very wealthy.

# 宝 (寶)

Bǎo precious

AMONG the ancients, the precious things under the roof (宀) were jade (玉 or 王), earthenware (缶) and money cowrie (貝). Hence: 寶, meaning precious. Under his roof, modern man treasures gem or jade (玉), so he simplified 寶 to 宝. But, in his shop, "customers are the precious things; goods are only grass."



宝贝	bǎo bèi	treasured object; baby
宝贵	bǎo guì	valuable; precious
宝剑	bǎo jiàn	a double-edged sword
宝库	bǎo kù	treasure-house
宝石	bǎo shí	precious stone; gem
宝物	bǎo wù	treasure
宝藏	bǎo zàng	precious (mineral) deposits
宝座	bǎo zuò	throne

*Example*

这颗宝石值一万元。

Zhè kē bǎo shí zhí yī wàn yuán.

This gem is worth ten thousand dollars.



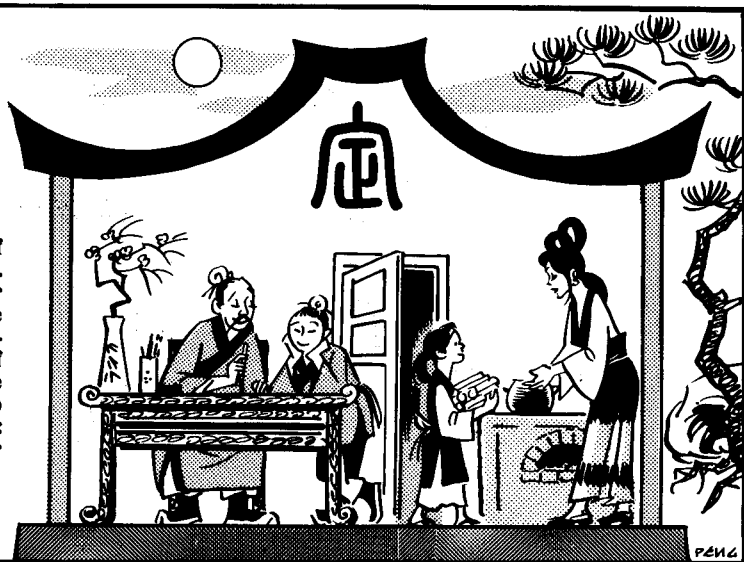


# 定

DÌNG

fix;  
decide;  
certain

THIS character is made up of roof (宀) and order (正 or 疋). It signifies peace and order under the roof, implanting the idea of fixed, certain or decided: 定. Order under the roof comes before order under the heavens, although the proverb states in no uncertain terms: "It is for man to plan, but for Heaven to decide."



'	丶	宀	疋	疋	定	定								
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

定单	dìng dān	order form
定购	dìng gòu	order
订婚	dìng hūn	be engaged
定价	dìng jià	fixed price
定居	dìng jū	settle down

定理	dìng lǐ	theorem
否定	fǒu dìng	deny; negative
决定	jué dìng	decide
肯定	kěndìng	positive; confirm
一定	yī dìng	surely

### Example

我订购了一辆新车。

Wǒ dìng gòu le yī liàng xīn chē.

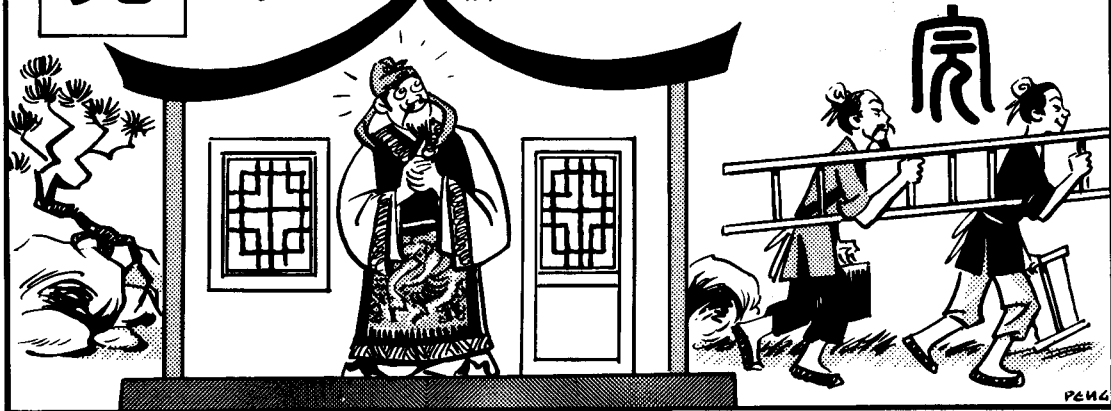
I have ordered a new car.

# 完

WÁN

finish;  
complete

THIS ideograph places roof (宀) over head (元). 元 means that which is upon (上 or 二) a person (人 or 儿), i.e., the head, origin or principle. So, putting on the roof (宀) over the head (元) finishes (完) the building. Hence: 完, the end.



完备  
完毕  
完成  
完稿  
完结

wán bèi  
wán bì  
wán chéng  
wán gǎo  
wán jié

complete  
finish; complete  
accomplish; complete  
complete the manuscript  
end; be over; finish

完满  
完美  
完全  
完善  
完整

wán mǎn  
wán měi  
wán quán  
wán shàn  
wán zhěng

satisfactory; successful  
perfect, flawless  
whole; complete  
perfect  
complete; intact

### Example

我的信笺用完了。

Wǒ de xìng jiān yòng wán le.

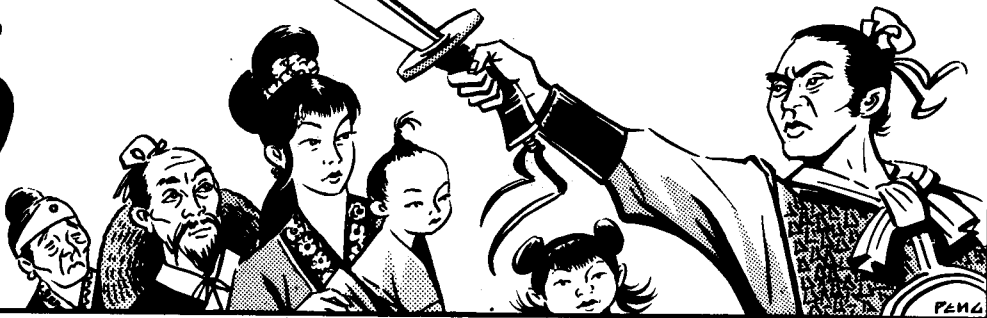
My letter-heads have been used up.

刀

DĀO knife

THIS radical is a pictograph of a knife or sword. Wielded in the cause of justice, the sword protects the innocent; but brandished irresponsibly, it is double-edged. A sharp blade is likened to a person vested with too much power, and a proverb warns: "A knife that's too sharp easily cuts the fingers."

刀



刀 刀

刀背  
刀叉  
刀锋  
刀架  
刀具

dāo bèi the back of a knife blade  
dāo chā knife and fork  
dāo fēng the point or edge of a knife  
dāo jià tool carrier  
dāo jù cutting tool; tool

刀片  
刀枪  
刀鞘  
刀子  
刀俎

dāo piàn razor blade  
dāo qiāng sword and spear; weapons  
dāo qiào sheath; scabbard  
dāo · zi small knife; pocketknife  
dāo zǔ butcher's knife and chopping block

*Example*

我们用刀叉来吃牛扒。

Wǒ · men yòng dāo chā lái chī niú pá.

We ate the steak with knife and fork.

# 分

FĒN

divide;  
separate

**THIS ideograph is made up of 八 (divide), and clarified by radical 刀 (knife) to enforce the idea of dividing or separating: 八. It is like dividing (八) with a knife (刀). 分 is used also for any small division, component or part, e.g., a minute, a mark or a cent.**



PEM 6

ノ 八 分 分

分别	fēn bié	differentiate
分布	fēn bù	be distributed
分担	fēn dān	share responsibility
分界	fēn jiè	boundary
分居	fēn jū	live apart
分开	fēn kāi	separate; part

分类	fēn lèi	classify
分裂	fēn liè	split; break up
分配	fēn pèi	distribute; allot
分期	fēn qī	by stages
分析	fēn xī	analyse
分类广告	fēn lèi guǎng gào	classified advertisements

### Example

我要登一则分类广告。

Wǒ yào dēng yì zé fēn lèi guǎng gào.

I want to place a classified advertisement.

# 利

lì

benefit; gain

# 禾



APPLYING the sickle: 刈 (a variant of 刀) to the grain (禾) suggests reaping the harvest, i.e., profit, benefit or interest: 利. Often two parties quarrel, and a third party reaps the harvest. When the oyster and the heron fight, the saying goes: "The fisherman benefits." (鹬蚌相争, 渔人得利.)



F2116

'	二	手	才	禾	利	利													
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

利弊	lì bì	pros and cons
利害	lì hài	terrible; formidable
利率	lì lǜ	rate of interest
利润	lì rùn	profit
利息	lì xī	interest
利益	lì yì	interest; benefits
利用	lì yòng	utilise; make use of
利爪	lì zhǎo	sharp claws

### Example

这家银行的利率很高。

Zhè jiā yín háng de lì lǜ hěn gāo.

The interest rate of this bank is very high.

# 别

**BIÉ**separate;  
depart

# 𠄎

THE primitive form of this character combined 𠄎 (pictograph of a bone) with 刀 (knife). 𠄎 was conventionalised to 另 and then 另. The completed character: 别 signifies the knife (刀) separating flesh from bone (另) and stands for separate, depart or differ.



别号	bié hào	alias
别离	bié lí	leave
别名	bié míng	another name
别人	bié rén	other people
别墅	bié shù	villa

别针	bié zhēn	safety pin; pin; brooch
别致	bié zhì	unique
别字	bié zì	wrongly written words
别出心裁	bié chū xīn cái	try to be different
别具一格	bié jù yī gé	having a unique style

### Example

他常常写别字。

Tā cháng cháng xiě bié zì.

He always writes the wrong words.

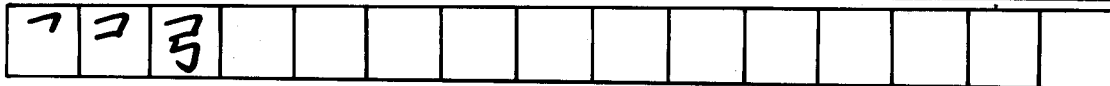
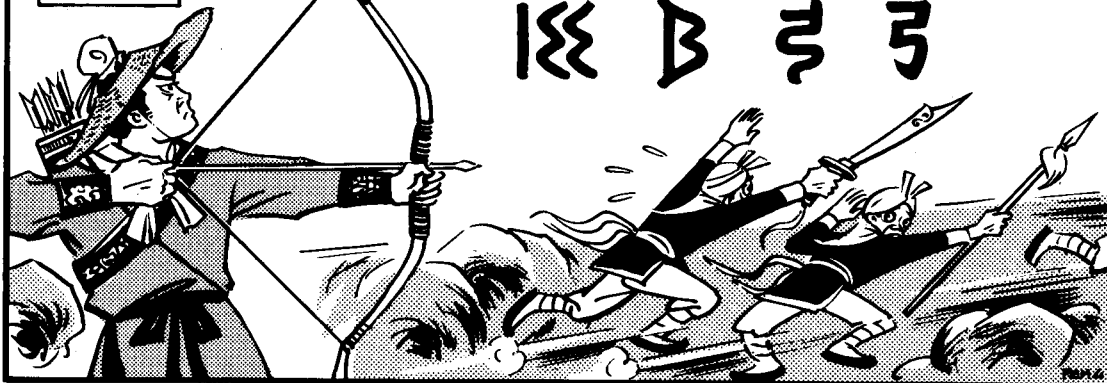
弓

GŌNG

bow

弓 is a radical representing a Chinese bow: 𠂇. The ancient form shows it bent or vibrating: 𠂇. Drawing the string (丨) of the bow (弓) produces the character 引, meaning to pull, guide or introduce. Though the bow is a lethal weapon for offence and defence, the proverb counsels: "Draw your bow, but don't shoot."

𠂇 𠂇 𠂇 𠂇



弓箭  
弓弦  
弓形

gōng jiàn  
gōng xián  
gōng xíng

bow and arrow  
bowstring  
arch-shaped

*Example*

这把弓被他折断了。

Zhè bǎ gōng bèi tā zhé duàn le.

This bow was broken by him.

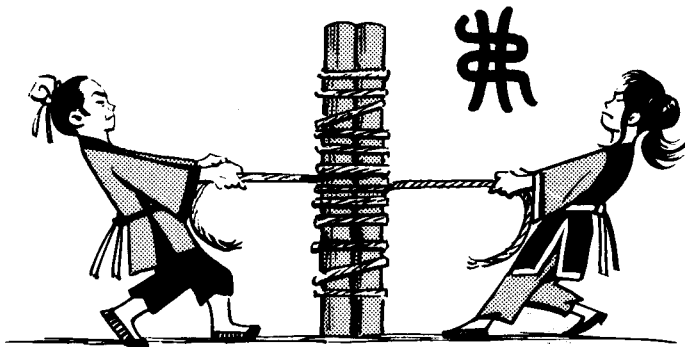
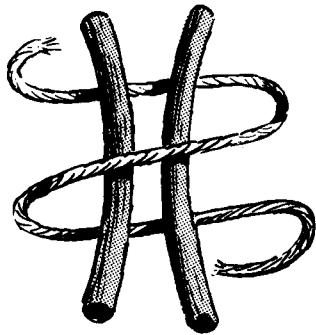


# 弗

FÚ

not; no

THIS character is both pictographic and ideographic. It depicts two divergent rods (丿) so tied together with a coil of rope (弓) that their forces are neutralised, suggesting opposition or negation; hence the meaning "not": 弗.



PENGL

フ	フ	弓	弗	弗															
---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

自愧弗如    zì kuì fú rú    feel ashamed of one's inferiority

### Example

他只读到小学三年级，因此常常自愧弗如。

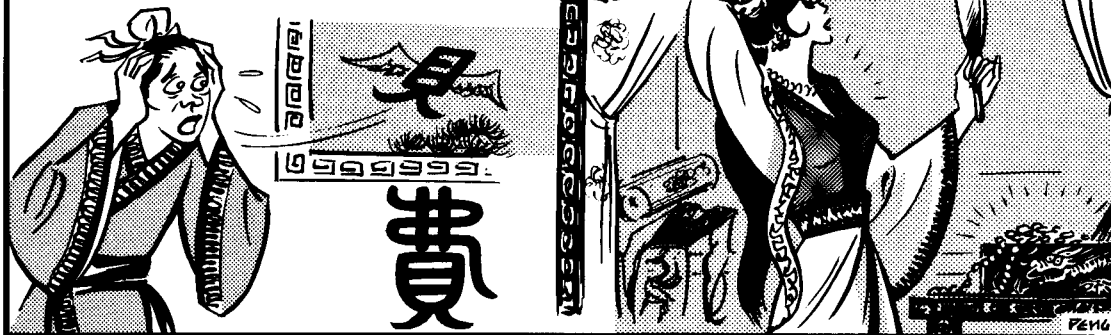
Tā zhǐ dú dào xiǎo xué sān nián jí, yīn cǐ cháng cháng zì kuì fú rú.

He had only three years of primary education, so he often has a sense of inferiority.

# 费 (費)

THE phonetic: 弗, representing two rods bent in opposite directions being bound together, means "not". 貝 is a picture of a cowrie shell, once used as money. 弗 placed over 貝 therefore signifies under-valuing money, by inference, to waste or squander: 費.

FÈI expenses; squander



费解	fèi jiě	obscure; hard to understand
费力	fèi lì	strenuous
费时	fèi shí	time-consuming
费用	fèi yòng	expenses
会费	huì fèi	membership dues

浪费	làng fèi	waste; squander
免费	miǎn fèi	free of charge
学费	xué fèi	school fees
生活费	shēng huó fèi	living expenses
水电费	shuǐ diàn fèi	charges for water and electricity

## Example

今天我们要交学费。

Jīn tiān wǒ . men yào jiāo xué fèi.

We must pay school fees today.

# 剃

TÌ

shave

# 剃

剃 combines 弟 (younger brother) with 刀 (knife or razor). 弟, the phonetic, depicts a thread round a spindle and means, by extension, a succession of brothers or younger brothers. The growing hair is suggested by the thread being unwound from the spindle (弟), and the addition of the razor (刀) gives us the character for shave: 剃. Our picture, however, shows how younger brother (弟) and razor (刀), put together, can mean a close shave.



P2M4

、	丿	㇇	㇇	弟	弟	剃	剃						
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--

剃刀  
剃度  
剃头

tì dāo  
tì dù  
tì tóu

razor  
tonsure  
haircutting

### Example

他用剃刀剃头。

Tā yòng tì dāo tì tóu.

He uses the razor to shave his head.

# 矢

SHǐ

arrow

THE arrow radical, in its original form: 𠄎, bears a striking resemblance to an arrow with full tip and feathers. It was later modified to 𠄎 and finally stylised: 矢. Emphasizing the difficulty of combating insidious enemies, the saying goes: "It is easy to dodge a spear in the open, but difficult to avoid an arrow shot from hiding." (明枪易挡·暗箭难防·)



矢量

shǐ liàng

vector

飞矢

fēi shǐ

flying arrow

风矢

fēng shǐ

wind vector

矢口否认

shǐ kǒu fǒu rèn

flatly deny

无的放矢

wú dì fàng shǐ

shoot at random – not to the point

### Example

他的批评有如无的放矢。

Tā · de pī píng yǒu rú wú dì fàng shǐ.

His criticism is like random shooting.

# 知

ZHĪ

know

THE radical: 矢 (arrow) represents swiftness. Combined with 口 (mouth), it means knowledge (知), possessed by one who can give his word or opinion with the precision and speed of an arrow (矢). Knowledge (知) is having a mouth (口) that is as sharp and far-reaching as an arrow (矢). Unfortunately, according to the proverb, "Those who know much talk little; those who know little talk much."

(知者不言·言者不知·)



丿 ㇇ ㇇ ㇇ 矢 知 知 知

知道	zhī dào	know
知底	zhī dǐ	know the inside story
知己	zhī jǐ	bosom friend
知交	zhī jiāo	bosom friend
知觉	zhī jué	consciousness
知名	zhī míng	well-known
知识	zhī · shi	knowledge

知难而退	zhī nán ér tuì	shrink back from difficulties
知情达理	zhī qíng dá lǐ	sensible
(或	(or	
通情达理)	tōng qíng dá lǐ)	
知识分子	zhī · shi fèn zǐ	an intellectual

### Example

我不知道她已经结婚了。

Wǒ bù zhī dào tā yǐ jīng jié hūn · le.

I didn't know that she is married.

# 酒

JIǚ

liquor;  
wine;  
spirit

# 酒



酒 is a pictograph of an amphora used for distilling. The radical for liquid (氵) added to it indicates the jar is filled with liquor: 酒 — wine as exhilarating and stimulating as knowledge. But liquor is intoxicating, so the proverb cautions: “Wine should be taken in small doses; knowledge in large.”



酒吧  
酒菜  
酒店  
酒会  
酒家  
酒窖

jiǔ bā  
jiǔ cài  
jiǔ diàn  
jiǔ huì  
jiǔ jiā  
jiǔ jiào

bar  
food and liquor  
hotel; wineshop  
banquet  
restaurant  
wine cellar

酒精  
酒量  
酒徒  
酒窝  
酒意  
酒肉朋友

jiǔ jīng  
jiǔ liàng  
jiǔ tú  
jiǔ wō  
jiǔ yì  
jiǔ ròu péng yǒu

alcohol; ethyl alcohol  
capacity for liquor  
wine bibber  
dimple  
tipsy  
fair-weather friends

### Example

他常常去酒吧。

Tā cháng cháng qù jiǔ bā.

He goes to the bars very often.

# 醉

ZUÌ

drunk

THIS ideograph combines the container for liquor: 酉 with the phonetic: 卒, representing a soldier. As soldiers do not last long, 卒 also means: "to come to an end." So, to drink liquor (酉) and reach the limit (卒), is to become drunk: 酉卒. But, suggests the proverb, "If you want a way to stop drinking, look at a drunken man when you are sober."



一 丨 冫 冫 酉 酉 酉 酉 酉 酉 酉 酉 酉 酉 酉 酉 酉 酉

醉鬼	zuì guǐ	drunkard
醉汉	zuì hàn	drunkard
醉态	zuì tài	the state of being drunk; drunkenness
醉心	zuì xīn	be bent on; engrossed in
醉眼	zuì yǎn	eyes showing the effects of drink
醉意	zuì yì	signs or feeling of becoming drunk
醉醺醺	zuì xūn xūn	drunk; tipsy
醉生梦死	zuì shēng mèng sǐ	lead a befuddled life

### Example

他喝醉了。

Tā hē zuì le.

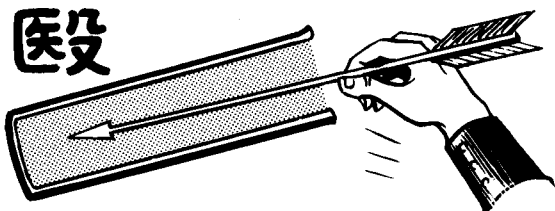
He is drunk.

医 (醫)

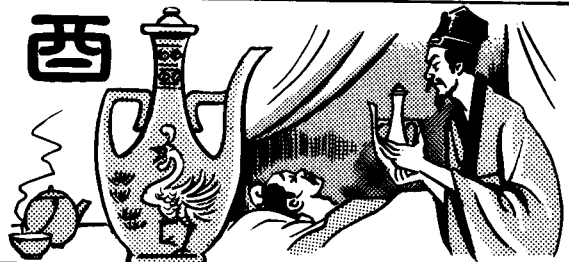
Yī cure; heal

ANCIENT man attributed sickness to evil influences. Healing: 醫, therefore, was symbolised by drawing arrows from the quiver (医) to shoot (射) at the demon of disease. Wine (酉) was indispensable as an elixir. Although the modern form of healing is very much simplified: 医, the saying still goes: "A wise doctor never treats himself."

醫



酉



PENG

一 丁 尸 彳 彳 医 医

医科	yī kē	medicine (a subject)
医疗	yī liáo	medical treatment
医生; 医师	yī shēng; yī shī	doctor
医术	yī shù	medical skill
医药	yī yào	medicine
医院	yī yuàn	hospital
医治	yī zhì	cure; treat

军医	jūn yī	medical officer (in the army)
牙医	yá yī	dental surgeon
外科医生	wài kē yī shēng	surgeon
专科医生	zhuān kē yī shēng	specialist doctor
新加坡	Xīn Jiā Pō	Singapore General
中央医院	Zhōng Yāng Yī Yuàn	Hospital

Example

这位医生很出名。

Zhè wèi yī shēng hěn chū míng.

This doctor is very famous.



# 丑 (醜)

CHǒU shameful; ugly

TWO types of spirits were integrated to form the character for shame and ugliness: spirit or liquor (酉) from a wine jar, and an evil spirit (鬼) from the invisible realm. The result is a hideous drunken (酉) devil (鬼) or 醜鬼, representing ugliness, now hidden under the simplified form: 丑 of a clown.



PEI 6

一 刀 丑 丑

丑恶	chǒu'è	ugly; repulsive
丑化	chǒu huà	smear; defame
丑角	chǒu jué	clown
丑陋	chǒu lòu	ugly
丑事; 丑闻	chǒu shì; chǒu wén	scandal
丑态	chǒu tài	ugly performance
出丑	chū chǒu	make a fool of oneself
小丑	xiǎo chǒu	clown
丑八怪	chǒu bā guài	a very ugly person

### Example

家丑不可外扬。

Jiā chǒu bù kě wài yáng.

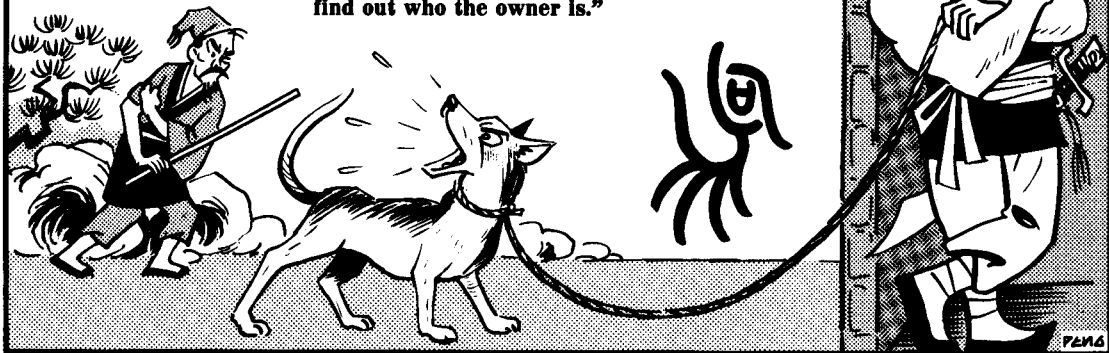
Don't wash your dirty linen in public.

# 狗

Gǒu

dog

THIS character for dog: 狗 fittingly combines the dog radical: 犾 (or 犬) with the phonetic: 句. 句, meaning a sentence of words, suggests barking — a distinguishing characteristic of the dog. Counselling against the thoughtless ill-treatment of the underdog, the proverb warns: "In beating a dog, first find out who the owner is."



'	了	才	才	犾	犾	狗	狗	狗	狗						
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--

狗熊

gǒu xióng

black bear

海狗

hǎi gǒu

fur seal; ursine seal

狗腿子

gǒu tuǐ · zi

hired thug; lackey; henchman

狗胆包天

gǒu dǎn bāo tiān

monstrous audacity

狗眼看人低

gǒu yǎn kàn rén dī

snobbish

狗咬吕洞宾

gǒu yǎo Lǚ Dòng Bīn

mistake a good man for a bad one

### Example

我家有一条小狗。

Wǒ jiā yǒu yī tiáo xiǎo gǒu.

I have a puppy at home.

# 猴

HÓU  
monkey

IN ancient times, skill in archery was the basis for selecting officials. In man (亻), precision in shooting an arrow (矢) at a target (厂 or 冫) represented uprightness of heart. Hence the derived meaning of nobleman or prince: 侯. The addition of the animal radical: 犛 extends the meaning to: "Prince among animals," a title applicable to the noble monkey: 猴. Featured here is the King of Monkeys, legendary hero of the classic: "Journey to the West."



'	了	才	才	犛	犛	犛	犛	犛	犛	猴	猴				
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--

猴戏  
猴子

hóu xì  
hóu · zi

monkey show  
monkey

*Example*

今年 是 猴 年 。

Jīn nián shì hóu nián.

This is the year of the monkey.

# 吠

FÈI

bark

MOUTH (口) plus dog (犬) equals bark: 吠. This character, therefore, shows what makes a dog bark. The ancient proverb, however, explains what makes a hundred dogs bark: "One dog barks at something, and a hundred bark at the sound."

# 吠

# 犬



FANG



狗吠

gǒu fèi

bark of dogs

吠形吠声

fèi xíng fèi shēng

to slavishly echo others — when one dog barks at a shadow, all the others join in

### Example

这只狗的吠声很大。

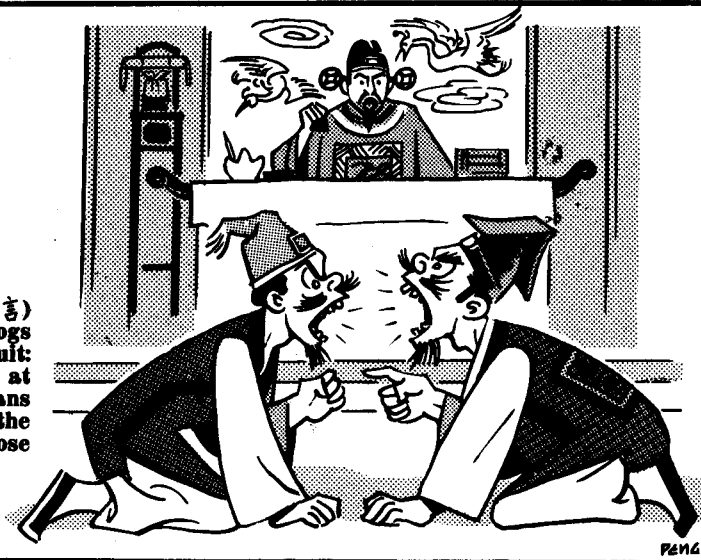
Zhè zhī gǒu de fèi shēng hěn dà.

This dog barks very loudly.

# 狱 (獄)

YÙ prison; jail

**THIS ideograph places speech (言) between two different forms of dogs (犭 and 犬). It represents a lawsuit: 犭犬, with the two suitors barking at each other like dogs. 犭犬 also means prison — for the loser. And, for the winner: “Win your lawsuit, and lose your money.”**



狱吏	yù lì	prison officer; jailer
狱卒	yù zú	prison guard
地狱	dì yù	hell
监狱	jiān yù	prison
入狱	rù yù	be imprisoned
越狱	yè yù	escape from prison

## Example

他因被判有罪而入狱。

Tā yīn bèi pàn yǒu zuì ér rù yù.

He was found guilty and sentenced to jail.

# 臭

CHÒU

stink

THE nose (鼻) of a dog (犬) is especially sensitive to smell. A dog (犬), therefore, that sticks out its nose (鼻) while personal business is being done suggests stench: 臭. By the same token, a person who sticks his nose into other people's personal business also stinks.



FENG

'	丿	㇇	㇇	㇇	㇇	臭	臭	臭					
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臭虫

chòu chóng

bedbug

臭骂

chòu mà

scold angrily and abusively

臭气

chòu qì

bad smell

臭味

chòu wèi

stink

臭鸡蛋

chòu jī dàn

rotten egg

臭名远扬

chòu míng yuǎn yáng

notorious

臭名昭著

chòu míng zhāo zhù

of ill repute; notorious

乳臭未干

rǔ chòu wèi gān

be young and inexperienced

### Example

那条水沟臭得很。

Nèi tiáo shuǐ gōu chòu dé hěn.

That drain stinks.

哭

kū

cry;  
wail;  
weep

哭



THIS character uses two mouths (口口) to express intense action of the mouth, resembling the wailing of dogs (犬); so dog (犬) with two mouths (口口) means "wail": 哭. Two mouths may effectively express crying and howling, but certainly, "two buckets of tears," according to the proverb, "will not heal a bruise."



PLM6



哭泣

kū qì

cry; weep

哭诉

kū sù

complain tearfully

哭哭啼啼

kū kū tí tí

weep endlessly

哭丧着脸

kū sàng zhè liǎn

put on a long face

哭天抹泪

kū tiān mǒ lèi

wail and whine

哭笑不得

kū xiào bù dé

not knowing whether to laugh or to cry

*Example*

当她知道考试不及格时，便哭了起来。

Dāng tā zhī dào kǎo shì bù jí gé shí, biàn kū . le qǐ lái.

When she knew she had failed the examinations, she burst into tears.

# 伏

FÚ

prostrate

# 伏

THIS ideograph reduces man (亻) to the level of the lowly dog (犬). It means: "Man behaving like dog," prostrating himself or humiliating another: 伏. The saying proves true: "Flog the cur that's fallen into the water" — be merciless to bad people.



ノ	亻	犬	伏	伏															
---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

伏安	fú' ān	volt-ampere
伏兵	fú bīng	(troops in) ambush
伏法	fú fǎ	be executed
伏击	fú jī	ambush
伏流	fú liú	subterranean drainage; underground stream
伏贴	fú tiē	fit perfectly
伏尔加河	Fú' ěr Jiā Hé	the Volga (river)
伏特加酒	fú tè jiā jiǔ	vodka

### Example

他 伏 在 地 上 不 动 。

Tā fú zài dì shàng bù dòng.

He lies face down on the ground, motionless.

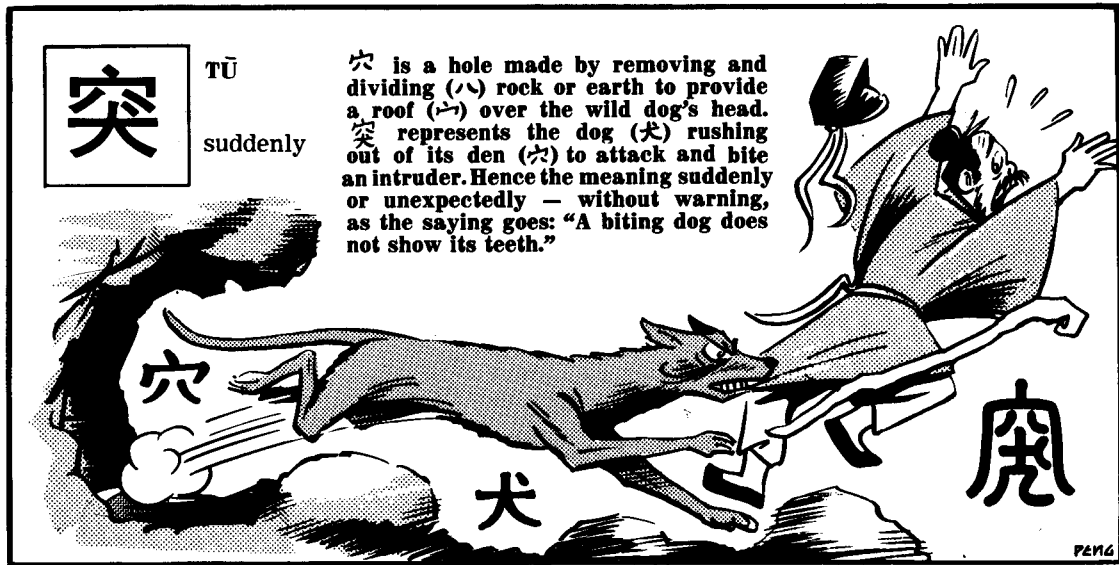


# 突

TŪ

suddenly

穴 is a hole made by removing and dividing (八) rock or earth to provide a roof (宀) over the wild dog's head. 突 represents the dog (犬) rushing out of its den (穴) to attack and bite an intruder. Hence the meaning suddenly or unexpectedly — without warning, as the saying goes: “A biting dog does not show its teeth.”



FENG



突变	tū biàn	sudden change
突出	tū chū	protruding; outstanding
突击	tū jī	a sudden and violent attack
突破	tū pò	break through
突起	tū qǐ	break out; rise high

突然	tū rán	suddenly
突兀	tū wù	lofty (landscape); sudden
突袭	tū xí	surprise attack
突飞猛进	tū fēi měng jìn	advance by leaps and bounds
突如其来	tū rú qí lái	arise suddenly

### Example

他说到一半，突然停了。

Tā shuō dào yī bàn, tū rán tíng . le.

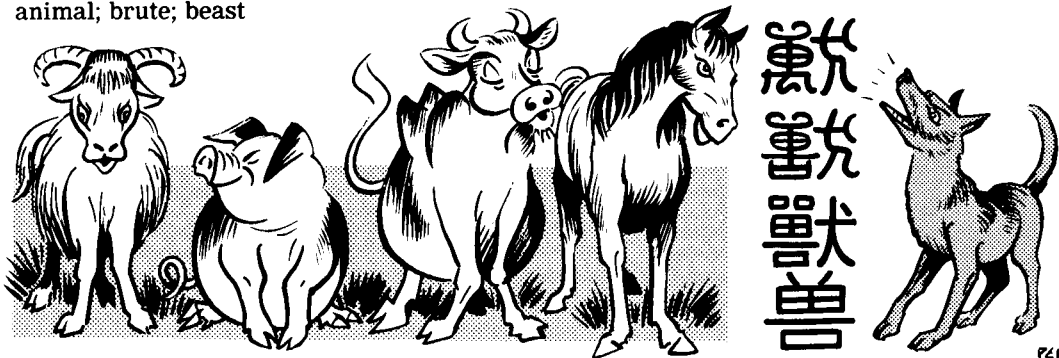
He was talking halfway when he stopped suddenly.

兽 (獸)

SHÒU

animal; brute; beast

THE ancient form of 兽 graphically portrays the typical domestic animal with its ears, head, legs and tail. Clarified by the dog radical (犬), it means animals in general: 獸. The modern simplified form, however, discards the dog radical: 兽, even though sometimes a dog's life is to be preferred. In the words of the proverb: "Better a dog in times of peace than a man in times of war."



PENG

丶 丿 冫 冫 冫 冫 冫 冫 兽 兽 兽 兽

兽环 shòu huán door-knocker  
 兽类 shòu lèi animals  
 兽王 shòu wáng the king of beasts - the lion  
 兽行 shòu xíng brutality  
 兽性 shòu xìng barbarity

兽医 shòu yī a vet  
 兽欲 shòu yù animal desire  
 野兽 yě shòu wild animal  
 兽力车 shòu lì chē animal-drawn vehicle  
 人面兽心 rén miàn shòu xīn a beast in human form

Example

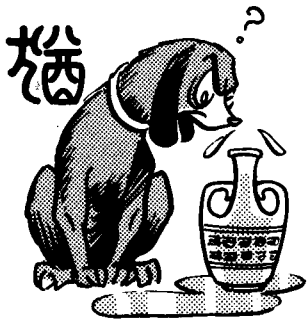
在非洲森林里，有许多野兽。

Zài Fēi Zhōu sēn lín lǐ, yǒu xǔ duō yě shòu.

There are many wild animals in the forests of Africa.

# 犹 (猶)

YÓU like; undecided



IN this extraordinary word, the phonetic: 酉 signifies liquor (酒) after fermentation, with the dregs settled or separated (八). Although its striking likeness to water may deceive even a dog (豕), its odour would cause hesitation and uncertainty. Hence it means both "like" and "undecided." 猶 is now simplified to 犹, the phonetic: 尤 meaning extraordinary. Because the dog reflects the image of its owner, "A lean dog shames its master."



PC 11 4

丿 彳 彳 彳 犭 犹 犹 犹

犹如

yóu rú

just as

犹疑

yóu yí

hesitate

犹豫

yóu yù

hesitate

犹太人

Yóu Tàì rén

Jew

## Example

他做事常常犹豫不决。

Tā zuò shì cháng cháng yóu yù bù jué.

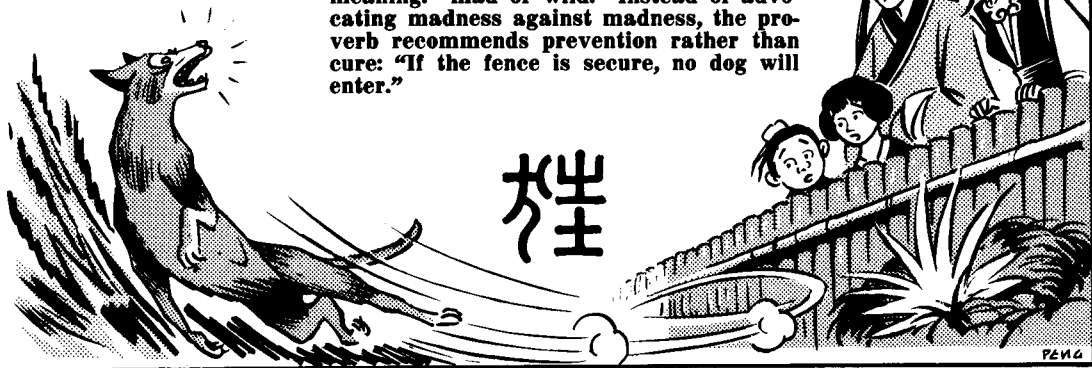
He often hesitates in whatever he does.

# 狂

KUÁNG

mad;  
wild;  
eccentric

狂, the phonetic, is a contraction of 莠, meaning luxuriant vegetation that sprouts (艹) from the earth (土) and grows wild, indicating a rambling nature. 狂, therefore, is like a mad dog (犴) that strays or roams about aimlessly (彳), suggesting the meaning: "mad or wild." Instead of advocating madness against madness, the proverb recommends prevention rather than cure: "If the fence is secure, no dog will enter."



PEM4

'	犴	犴	犴	犴	狂	狂							
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狂暴  
狂放  
狂吠  
狂风  
狂热

kuáng bào  
kuáng fàng  
kuáng fèi  
kuáng fēng  
kuáng rè

violent  
unruly or unrestrained  
bark furiously  
fierce wind  
fanaticism

狂人  
狂喜  
狂笑  
发狂  
狂想曲

kuáng rén  
kuáng xǐ  
kuáng xiào  
fā kuáng  
kuáng xiǎng qǔ

maniac  
wild with joy  
laugh wildly  
mad  
rhapsody (music)

### Example

昨晚的一场狂风暴雨，把许多树吹倒了。

Zuó wǎn de yī chǎng kuáng fēng bào yǔ, bǎ xǔ duō shù chuī dǎo le.

Many trees were crushed by yesterday's gale.

# 犯

FÀN

transgress;  
violate;  
offend

THE phonetic: 巳 means to blossom, sprout, expand or erupt. Dog (豕) with blossom (巳) — like dog in a flower garden — suggests heedlessness and transgression: 犯. Through miscarriage of justice, many an offender gets away with transgression; so laments the proverb: "The black dog eats the meat; the white dog is punished."

# 犯



PEM4

'	才	才	犯	犯															
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犯法	fàn fǎ	violate the law
犯规	fàn guī	break the rules
犯忌	fàn jì	violate a taboo
犯人	fàn rén	convict
犯上	fàn shàng	go against one's superiors

犯疑	fàn yí	suspect; be suspicious
犯罪	fàn zuì	commit a crime
战犯	zhàn fàn	war criminal
犯不着	fàn bù zháo	not worthwhile
杀人犯	shā rén fàn	murderer

### Example

他在工作上犯了错误。

Tā zài gōng zuò shàng fàn le cuò wù.

He made a mistake in his work.

# 狠

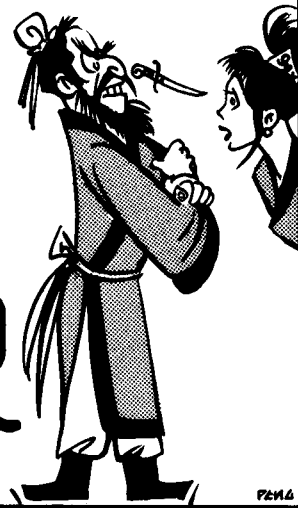
HĚN

fierce;  
vicious;  
cruel

𠂆, the phonetic, is the classical abbreviation of 𠂆, made up of 目 (eye) and 匕 (turn). It signifies to turn around and look a man defiantly in the face. With the addition of the dog radical (犭), indicating beastliness, it means: fierce, vicious, cruel or quarrelsome. But, concludes the proverb: "A good dog does not fight with chickens, nor a good man with his wife."



# 規



7214

丿 才 犭 犭 犭 犭 犭 犭 犭

狠毒  
狠心  
凶狠

hěn dú  
hěn xīn  
xiōng hěn

vicious  
heartless  
ferocious and ruthless

### Example

这只狮子很凶狠。

Zhè zhī shī · zi hěn xiōng hěn.

This lion is ferocious.

# 狼

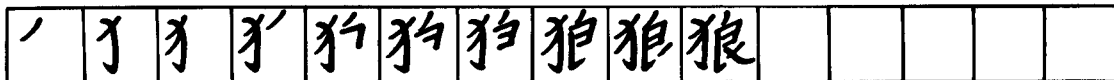
LÁNG

wolf

# 狼狽



**THE wolf:** 狼 has dog (犭) for radical. The phonetic: 良 was originally 𠂔, modified to 良. 𠂔 signifies a gift (㇀) - godly nature, coming down from above (尸). 良, the modification, shows heaven and earth coming together (㇀) with the gift (㇀) eventually becoming lost (亠). 狼 therefore suggests wolf - a dog that has lost its virtuous nature and acquired a vicious one. Hence the proverbial warning: "Outside he is clothed in a sheep's skin; inside his heart is a wolf's."



狼狽	láng bèi	in an extremely awkward position
狼狗	láng gǒu	wolfhound
狼獾	láng huān	glutton
狼藉	láng jí	scattered about in a mess
豺狼	chái láng	jackal
狼狽为奸	láng bèi wéi jiān	act in collusion with each other
狼吞虎咽	láng tūn hǔ yàn	devour ravenously
狼心狗肺	láng xīn gǒu fèi	ungrateful; cruel and unscrupulous
狼子野心	láng zǐ yě xīn	wolfish nature; wild ambition

### Example

我方兵士把敌人打得十分狼狽。

Wǒ fāng bīng shì bǎ dí rén dǎ dé shí fēn láng bèi.

Our soldiers battered the enemy badly.

# 狮

# (獅)

SHĪ

lion



THE radical is the character for dog or beast (犴). The phonetic: 師 signifies the first (一) banner (巾) over the fort (邑), i.e., the banner of the commander-in-chief, and means: leader or master. Clarified by the dog radical (犴), the idea is set forth that the king or master (師) of beasts (犴) is the lion: 獅.



PENG

丿	𠂇	𠂇	犴	犴	獅	獅	獅						
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--

狮子

shī · zi

lion

狮子狗

shī zǐ gǒu

pug-dog

狮子舞

shī zǐ wǔ

lion dance

狮子座

shī zǐ zuò

Leo (of the horoscope)

### Example

新加坡动物园里有许多狮子。

Xīn Jiā Pō Dòng Wù Yuán lǐ yǒu xǔ duō shī · zi.

There are many lions in the Singapore Zoological Gardens.



猫

(貓)

MĀO cat

THE radical: 犫 is a pictograph depicting a feline, a cat with its head, whiskers, paws and backbone. The older form: 猫 juxtaposes cat (犫) and sprout (苗) to denote that cats eat mice – destroyers of grain sprouts (艹) in the field (田). The enmity between cats and dogs is emphasised in the proverb: "If the dog goes when the cat comes, there will be no fight." However, in the modern form: 犫猫, the cat (犫) goes when the dog (犫) comes."



丿 犫 犫 犫 犫 犫 犫 犫 犫 犫 犫 犫 犫

小猫

xiǎo māo

kitten

雄猫

xióng māo

tom cat

熊猫

xióng māo

panda

猫头鹰

māo tóu yīng

owl

猫眼石

māo yǎn shí

cat's eye (mineral stone)

### Example

这只小猫真可爱。

Zhè zhī xiǎo māo zhēn kě ài.

This kitten is very lovable.

马

(馬)

Mǎ.

horse

馬 is a picturesque representation of a brawny horse rearing. It has since undergone drastic changes, losing eyes and mane. The simplified form reduces it to three masterly strokes: 马—a skeleton horse, advanced in age but rich in experience, inspiring the proverb: "The old horse knows the way."



馬馬馬馬馬馬馬馬

马 马

马鞍	mǎ' ān	saddle	马戏团	mǎ xì tuán	circus troupe
马鞭	mǎ biān	horsewhip	马拉松	mǎ lā sōng	marathon
马车	mǎ chē	horse-drawn carriage	马铃薯	mǎ líng shǔ	potato
马虎	mǎ hū	careless; casual	马不停蹄	mǎ bù tíng tí	nonstop
马上	mǎ shàng	at once; immediately	马到成功	mǎ dào chéng gōng	gain an immediate victory
马戏	mǎ xì	circus	马马虎虎	mǎ mǎ hū hū	careless; just passable

### Example

马儿跑得快。

Mǎ' ér pǎo dé kuài.

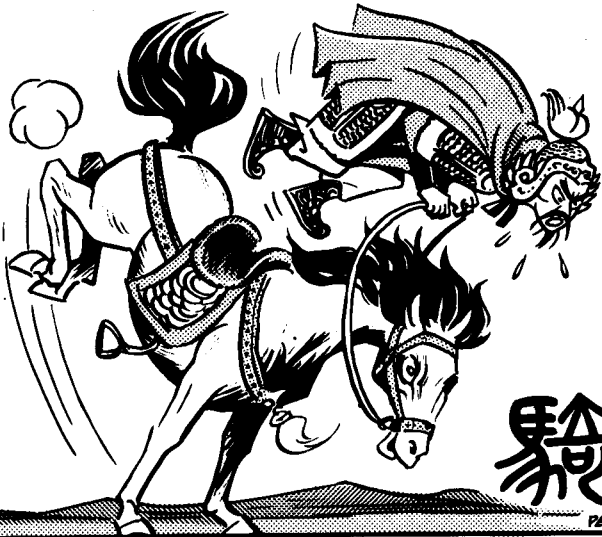
A horse runs very fast.

# 骑

# (騎)

qí ride; sit astride

THE phonetic 奇 means strange and wonderful. In association with 木 (wood) it forms 椅 (chair) — a wooden contraption, strange to those used to sitting on the floor. 馬 (horse) replaces 木 (wood) in the character for riding: 騎. To ride, therefore, is to sit on a horse (馬) — a wonderful (奇) experience. But don't get carried away too easily, warns the proverb: "The best riders are sure to fall."



一	马	马	马	马	马	马	马	马	马	骑				
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--

骑兵	qí bīng	cavalryman
骑马	qí mǎ	ride a horse
骑士	qí shì	knight
骑术	qí shù	horsemanship

### Example

那将军骑在一匹白马上。

Nà jiāng jūn qí zài yì pǐ bái mǎ shàng.

That general was riding on a white horse.

# 驯

# (馴)

XÚN      tame; docile

THE concept of "tame" is derived by combining horse (馬) and river (川). Just as the flow of a river is controlled and guided by the land surface, so to tame (馴) is to subdue a horse (馬), guiding it like a river (川). Unfortunately, the treatment meted out to a tame horse is also applied to a good man. In the words of the proverb: "A good man is imposed upon just as a tame horse is ridden."



PEM 6

7	马	马	驯	驯															
---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

驯服

xún fú

docile; tame

驯化

xún huà

domestication

驯良

xún liáng

tame and gentle

驯鹿

xún lù

reindeer

驯顺

xún shùn

tame and docile

驯养

xún yǎng

domesticate

### Example

他善于驯虎。

Tā shàn yú xún hǔ.

He is good at taming tigers.

# 骡

# (騾)

LUÓ  
mule

THE phonetic 累 gives a clue to the identity of this member of the horse (馬) family. 累 was originally 𠩺, three articles (品) connected or tied (系) together, and means involved or accumulated, troublesome or unmanageable, burdened or tired. These traits characterise the mule: 騾, a beast of burden, noted for being stubborn. Its sluggishness prompts the saying: "A person riding a mule does not realise the slowness of walking."



丿	马	马	马	𠩺	𠩺	𠩺	𠩺	𠩺	𠩺	𠩺	𠩺	𠩺	𠩺	𠩺	𠩺	𠩺
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

骡夫

luó fū

a muleteer

骡马

luó mǎ

mules and horses

骡子

luó . zǐ

mule (the off-spring of an ass and a mare)

骡马店

luó mǎ diàn

an inn with sheds for carts and animals

### Example

骡子可以拉车子。

Luó . zǐ kě yǐ lā chē . zǐ .

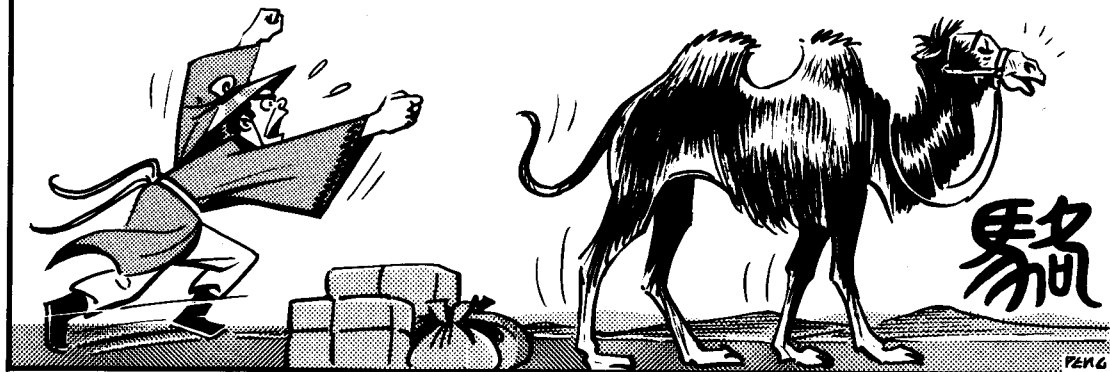
Mules can draw carriages.

# 骆

# (駱)

LUÒ camel

馬, representing a horse or beast of burden, is the radical. 各, the phonetic, means to go one's way unconcernedly, without heeding others. This is a dominant characteristic of the self-sufficient camel: 馬各, an animal blessed with great endurance and ability to go without food and water for weeks.



丿	马	马	马	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇	駱	駱						
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--

骆驼	luò tuó	camel
骆驼队	luò tuó duì	camel train; caravan
骆驼绒	luò tuó róng	camel's hair material

### Example

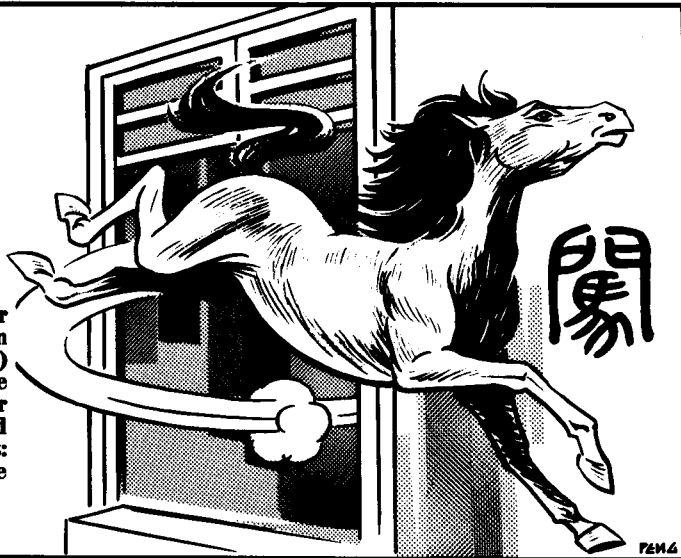
这是一只单峰骆驼。  
Zhè shì yī zhī dān fēng luò tuó.

This is a one-humped camel.

闯 (闯)

CHUǎNG rush; clash; charge

THE idea of rushing suddenly or rudely is graphically expressed in this ideograph of a swift horse (馬) dashing through a door (門). The character suggests rashness or impetuosity, something to guard against. As the proverb puts it: "When a word has left the lips, the swiftest horse cannot overtake it."



闯祸	chuǎng huò	get into trouble
闯将	chuǎng jiàng	daring general; path breaker
闯劲	chuǎng jìn	pioneering spirit
闯练	chuǎng liàn	leave home to temper oneself; be tempered in the world
闯江湖	chuǎng jiāng hú	make a living wandering from place to place (as a fortune-teller, acrobat, etc.)
横冲直闯	héng chōng zhí chuǎng	run amuck

*Example*

你开车要小心，千万别闯祸。

Nǐ kāi chē yào xiǎo xīn, qiān wàn bié chuǎng huò.

Be careful with your driving and don't get into trouble.

鹿

LÙ

deer

THE swift-footed and graceful deer is adequately represented by an ornate pictograph sporting prominent antlers. So highly prized is the deer for its skin and flesh that it is said: "The deer-hunter does not look at the hare."

鹿



PEM6

丶	一	广	户	廌	廌	廌	鹿	鹿	鹿				
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鹿角	lù jiǎo	deerhorn; antler
鹿圈	lù juàn	deer enclosure; deer pen
鹿皮	lù pí	deerskin
鹿茸	lù róng	pilose antler
鹿肉	lù ròu	venison

鹿苑	lù yuàn	deer park
公鹿	gōng lù	buck
母鹿	mǔ lù	doe
小鹿	xiǎo lù	fawn
梅花鹿	méi huā lù	sika (deer)

Example

母鹿是没有角的。

Mǔ lù shì méi yǒu jiǎo . de.

A doe has no antlers.

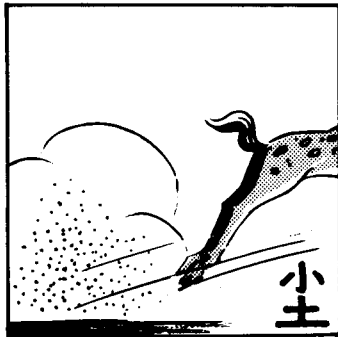


尘

(塵)

CHÉN dust; dirt

THE original form showed three deer (鹿) running over the earth (土), stirring up a trail of dust (塵). The regular form reduced the number of deer to one. The simplified form breaks it down further to tiny (小) particles of earth (土), forming dust or dirt: 尘.



P2M6

丨 小 小 小 小 尘

尘埃	chén' āi	dust
尘暴	chén bào	dust storm
尘肺	chén fèi	pneumoconiosis
尘封	chén fēng	covered with dust; dust-laden
尘垢	chén gòu	dust and dirt

尘世	chén shì	this world; this mortal life
尘土	chén tǔ	dust
尘污	chén wū	soiled with dust
尘嚣	chén xiāo	hubbub; uproar
灰尘	hūi chén	dust; dirt

Example

她把家里打扫得一尘不染。

Tā bǎ jiā lǐ dǎ sǎo . de yī chén bù rǎn .

She kept the house spick and span.

# 庆

# (慶)

qìng celebrate; congratulate

IN ancient times it was traditional to go (爿) and offer, on a festive day, a deer's (鹿) skin with hearty (心) wishes. Hence: 慶, to celebrate, congratulate or bring a blessing. The simplified form for celebration puts it in a nutshell: something big (大) under cover or roof (产) - a big occasion indoors.



丶	一	产	产	庆	庆														
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- |     |               |                 |
|-----|---------------|-----------------|
| 庆典  | qìng diǎn     | celebration     |
| 庆贺  | qìng hè       | celebrate       |
| 庆幸  | qìng xìng     | rejoice         |
| 庆祝  | qìng zhù      | celebrate       |
| 庆功会 | qìng gōng huì | victory meeting |
| 国庆日 | guó qìng rì   | National Day    |

*Example*

八月九日是我国的国庆日。  
 Bā yuè jiǔ rì shì wǒ guó de guó qìng rì.  
 Our National Day falls on August 9.

丽

(麗)

Lì beautiful; handsome; elegant

**THIS character for beauty and elegance is a picture of the graceful deer (鹿) decorated with a pair of pendants (丽). The simplified form displays the pair of pendants linked together: 丽. Physical attractiveness is not to be envied, if we go by the saying: "Beautiful women generally suffer an evil fate; intelligent young men are seldom handsome."**



一	厂	丽	丽	丽	丽						
---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--

丽人	lì rén	a beauty
美丽	měi lì	beautiful
风和日丽	fēng hé rì lì	lovely weather

*Example*

雪山的风景真美丽！

Xuě shān de fēng jǐng zhēn měi lì!

The scenery of snow-clad mountains is lovely.

# 虎

Hŭ

tiger

THE character for tiger is a pictograph. It is based on the radical 虍 (tiger skin) clarified by 儿 (hind legs): 虎. Characterised by its vicious ferocity, the tiger strikes fear even when dead. Hence the saying: "He who rides the tiger finds it difficult to dismount." (骑虎难下)



FC114

丨	卜	上	卢	卢	虍	虍	虎								
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虎伏	hǔ fú	gyro wheel
虎将	hǔ jiàng	brave general
虎劲	hǔ jìn	dauntless drive; dash
虎口	hǔ kǒu	tiger's mouth – jaws of death
虎钳	hǔ qián	vice

虎穴	hǔ xué	tiger's den
老虎	lǎo hǔ	tiger
虎视眈眈	hǔ shì dān dān	eye covetously
虎头蛇尾	hǔ tóu shé wěi	fine start and poor finish
马马虎虎	mǎ mǎ hū hū	careless; fair

### Example

老虎是肉食动物。

Lǎo hǔ shì ròu shí dòng wù.

The tiger is a carnivore.

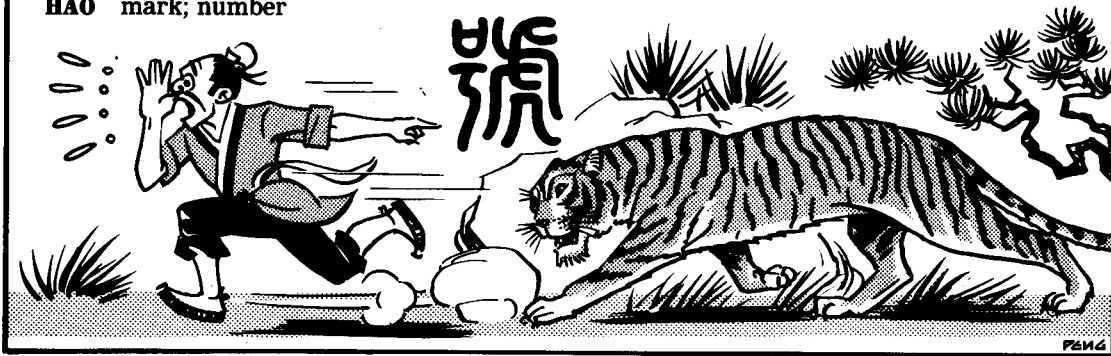
# 号

# (號)

号 comes from mouth (口) uttering an exclamation (号, the breath ㄣ rising against an obstacle -). 号 therefore means to cry out. The presence of the tiger (虎) gives the needed impetus to shout: 號. In the simplified form, the tiger is eliminated: 号. 號 also means mark or number, usually announced by the mouth, with a call or cry.

HÁO shout

HÀO mark; number



号哭	háo kū	wail
号叫	háo jiào	howl; yell
号称	hào chēng	known as; claim to be
号令	hào lìng	order
号码	hào mǎ	number

号召	hào zhào	call; appeal
编号	biān hào	serial number
绰号	chuò hào	nickname
问号	wèn hào	question mark
号啕大哭	háo táo dà kū	cry one's eyes out

*Example*

请问你的电话几号？

Qǐng wèn nǐ de diàn huà jǐ hào?

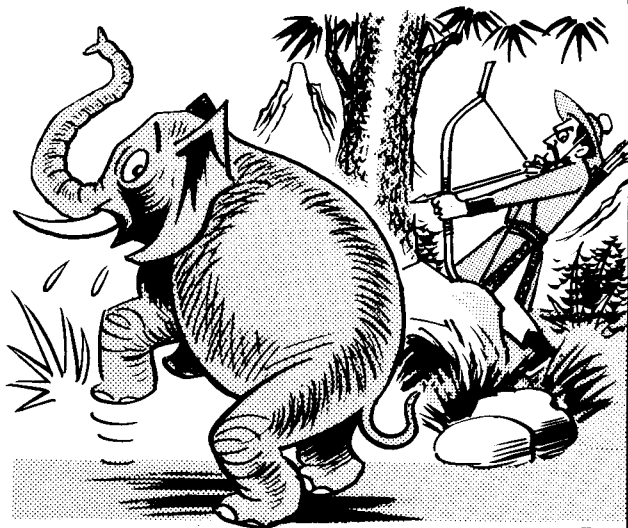
What is your telephone number?

象

XIÀNG elephant

THIS character is a striking image of the elephant, emphasising its trunk and precious tusks: 象. Valuable possessions can pose a hazard to life; in the words of the proverb: "The elephant is killed because of its tusks."

象  
象  
象  
象  
象



PAN 6

丿 ㄥ ㄥ 𠂆 𠂆 𠂆 𠂆 𠂆 象 象 象 象 象

象鼻	xiàng bí	trunk (of an elephant)	象牙	xiàng yá	elephant's tusk; ivory
象棋	xiàng qí	Chinese chess	象样	xiàng yàng	presentable
象散	xiàng sàn	astigmatism	象征	xiàng zhēng	symbolise; signify
象声	xiàng shēng	onomatopoeia	好象	hǎo xiàng	seem; like
象限	xiàng xiàn	quadrant	象牙雕刻	xiàng yá diāo kè	ivory carving

Example

这个象牙雕刻很精致。

Zhè gè xiàng yá diāo kè hěn jīng zhì.

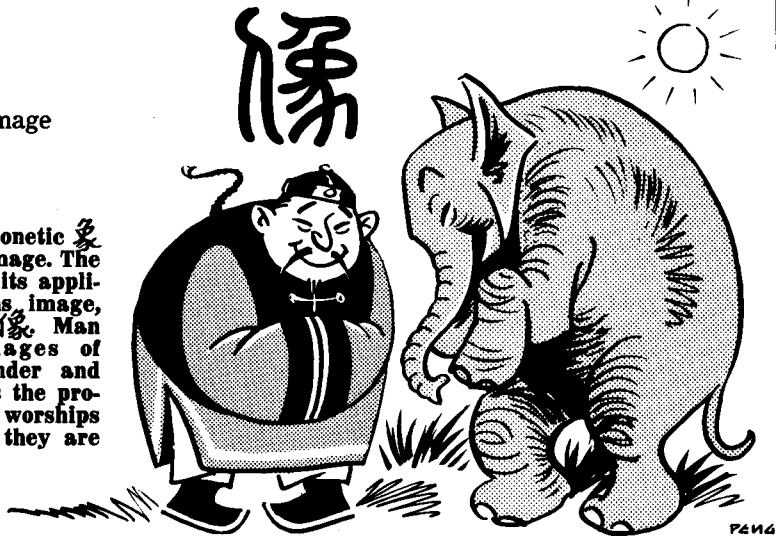
This is an exquisite ivory carving.

# 像

XIÀNG

portrait; image

IN THIS character the phonetic 象 means elephant and also image. The radical 亻 (man) clarifies its application to man and means image, portrait or resemblance: 像. Man has been making images of everything imaginable under and above the sun. So, reasons the proverb: "No image-maker worships the gods; he knows what they are made of."



丿 亻 亻 亻 亻 亻 亻 亻 亻 像 像 像 像 像

像样  
像话  
人像

xiàng yàng  
xiàng huà  
rén xiàng

up to the mark; presentable; decent  
reasonable; proper; right  
portrait; image

### Example

这位画家画的人像很逼真。

Zhè wèi huà jiā huà de rén xiàng hěn bī zhēn.

This artist's portraits are very realistic.

熊

XÍONG

bear

熊 is a representation of the bear, with its head (厶), hairy body (月) and paws (匕). The bear is a symbol of bravery, and is extremely strong and able. Hence: 能, meaning able. To differentiate bear from ability (能) four dots (灬) standing for feet are added: 熊.



熊蜂	xióng fēng	bumble bee
熊猴	xióng hóu	Assamese macaque
熊猫	xióng māo	panda
熊掌	xióng zhǎng	bear's claw (as a rare delicacy)
狗熊	gǒu xióng	Asiatic black bear
熊熊大火	xióng xióng dà huǒ	raging fire

*Example*

熊猫是惹人喜爱的动物。

Xióng māo shì rě rén xǐ ài de dòng wù.

Pandas are lovable animals.



兔

兔 is a pictograph of the squatting hare or rabbit, with its tail perked up. Noted for its shrewdness in the struggle for survival, the proverbial hare has three holes to its burrow — and it does not eat the grass around it.

兔

TÙ

hare; rabbit



FZM 6

ノ ㄨ ㄨ ㄨ ㄨ 兔 兔

兔狍

tù sūn

steppe cat

兔脱

tù tuō

run away like a hare; escape; flee

兔子

tù · zi

rabbit; hare

白兔

bái tù

white rabbit

兔死狗烹

tù sǐ gǒu pēng

trusted aides are eliminated when they have outlived their usefulness

*Example*

兔子爱吃萝卜。

Tù · zi ài chī luó · bo.

Rabbits love carrots.

**冤**

YUĀN

oppression;  
injustice

冤



AN inoffensive hare (兔) confined under a cover (冤) suggests oppression: 冤. By extension, 冤 also means injustice and false accusation. Oppression has long established itself in human society but, asserts the proverb: "A house established by oppression cannot long enjoy prosperity."



P2614



冤仇	yuān chóu	enmity
冤家	yuān jiā	foe; enemy
冤屈	yuān qū	wrongful treatment
冤头	yuān · tou	enemy; foe
冤枉	yuān · wang	treat unjustly
冤狱	yuān yù	an unjust charge or verdict; a miscarriage of justice; frame-up
冤家路窄	yuān jiā lù zhǎi	one can't avoid one's enemy
冤有头， 债有主	yuān yǒu tóu, zhài yǒu zhǔ	every injustice has its perpetrator, every debt has its debtor

*Example*

他们俩是冤家，常因小事反脸。

Tā · men liǎng shì yuān jiā, cháng yīn xiǎo shì fǎn liǎn.

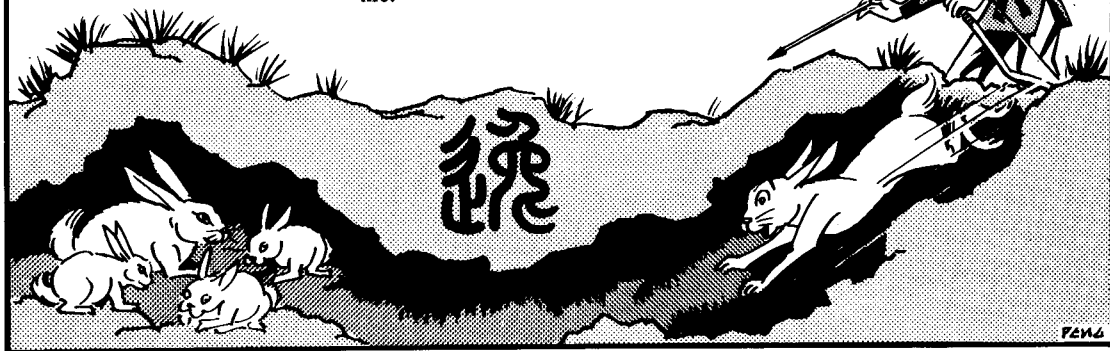
The two of them are enemies and always quarrel at the slightest thing.

# 逸

yì

escape;  
leisure

THE radical 辶 means to go fast and stop suddenly. Combined with 兔 (rabbit), it suggests a rabbit on the run, and means to flee, escape or retire from the world. The hare, being regarded as a profligate, 逸 also means to lead an idle and licentious life.



逸乐

yì lè

comfort and pleasure

逸民

yì mǐn

hermit (in ancient times); recluse

逸事

yì shì

anecdote (especially about famous people)

逸闻

yì wén

anecdote

逃逸

táo yì

escape

好逸恶劳

hào yì wù láo

love ease and hate work

### Example

年青人千万不可好逸恶劳。

Nián qīng rén qiān wàn bù kě hào yì wù láo.

Young people must not love ease and hate work.



SHŭ

rat;  
mouse

鼠 refers to rodents in general — from the timid mouse to the aggressive rat. It is a pictograph of the rat, showing its head, whiskers and tail:鼠. A young rat may know how to gnaw its hole but, warns the proverb: “A rat that gnaws at a cat’s tail invites destruction.”



鼠辈

shǔ bèi

scoundrels

鼠疫

shǔ yì

plague

老鼠

lǎo shǔ

mouse; rat

老鼠过街，

lǎo shǔ guò jiē,

when a rat runs across the street, everybody cries, “Kill it!” (said of a

人人喊打

rén rén hǎn dǎ

person or thing hated by everyone)

### Example

老鼠是惹人讨厌的动物。

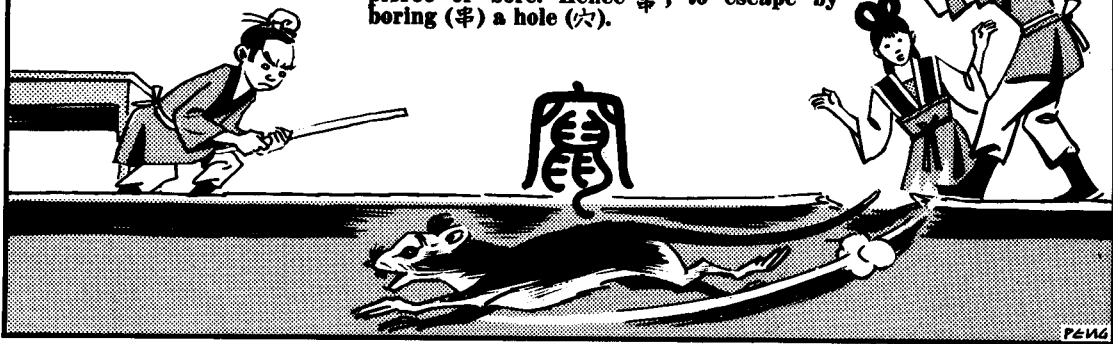
Lǎo shǔ shì rě rén tǎo yàn de dòng wù.

Mice are hateful creatures.

窜 (竄)

CUÀN hide; flee

穴 is a hole obtained by removing or separating (𠂇) rock or earth. A mouse (鼠) in its hole (穴) produces 窟, meaning to hide, flee or escape. The simplified form substitutes 串 for 鼠 to form 窜. 串 is an ideograph suggesting two objects (𠂇) strung together 串, and means to string, pierce or bore. Hence 窜, to escape by boring (串) a hole (穴).



、 𠂇 𠂇 穴 穴 宀 宀 宀 窟 窟 窜

窜犯	cuàn fàn	raid; make an inroad into
窜改	cuàn gǎi	tamper with; alter
窜扰	cuàn rǎo	harass
窜逃	cuàn táo	flee in disorder
鼠窜	shǔ cuàn	scurry like rats
东逃西窜	dōng táo xī cuàn	flee in all directions

*Example*

学生们看到校长都东逃西窜。

Xué shēng men kàn dào xiào zhǎng dōu dōng táo xī cuàn.

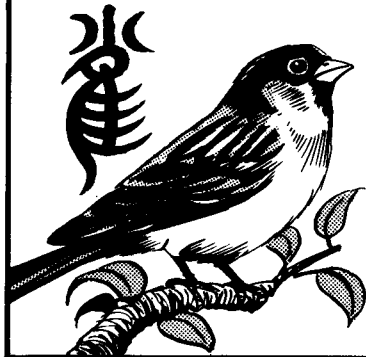
The students fled in all directions at the sight of their principal.

雀

QUÈ

sparrow

The radical of this character is 隹, a short-tailed bird, as compared with 鳥, a long-tailed bird. The sparrow is designated by the ideograph: 雀, literally small (小) bird (隹) — a fitting symbol for anything insignificant and unworthy. Hence the proverbial reference to the irrational trouble-shooter: "He uses a cannon to shoot a sparrow."



F&M4

丿	小	小	少	宀	宀	雀	雀	雀	雀				
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--

雀斑  
雀鯛  
雀鷹  
雀跃  
麻雀

què bān  
què diāo  
què yīng  
què yuè  
má què

freckle  
damsel fish  
sparrow hawk  
jump for joy  
sparrow

Example

他的脸上有很多雀斑。

Tā · de liǎn shàng yǒu hěn duō què bān.

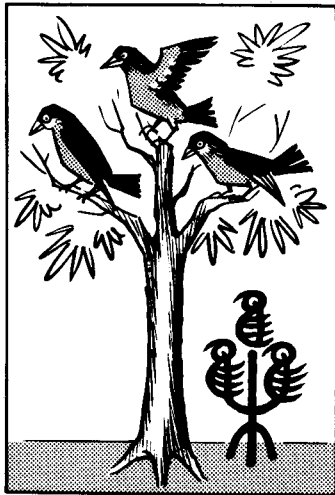
He has a freckled face.

# 集

jí

assemble;  
gather  
together

The ancient character depicted three birds (隹) flocking together atop a tree (木). This was eventually contracted to 隹: bird (隹) on tree (木). A gathering of birds may have created the character for “assembly” but, as the saying goes: “A gathering of mosquitoes can create a noise like thunder.”



FENG

丿 亻 亻 亻 亻 亻 隹 隹 隹 集 集

集合	jí hé	gather
集会	jí huì	assembly
集锦	jí jǐn	a collection of choice specimens
集市	jí shì	country fair; market
集体	jí tǐ	collective

集团	jí tuán	group; bloc
集训	jí xùn	centralised training
集邮	jí yóu	stamp-collecting
集中	jí zhōng	concentrate
聚集	jù jí	gather

### Example

大门口聚集了一大堆人。

Dà mén kǒu jù jí le yī dà duī rén.

A big crowd gathered at the gate.

只 (隻)

ZHĪ one; single

A bird (隹) in hand (又) means "one" or "single": 隻 and is used as a numerative or classifier for birds, animals, ships and single individuals of things in pairs or sets, as arm, eye, hand, shoe, etc. It is now replaced by the simplified form: 只, which, incidentally, means "only."



只身

zhī shēn

alone; by oneself

一只

yī zhī

used as a numerative or classifier

只言片语

zhī yán piàn yǔ

a word or two

*Example*

他只身前往外国。

Tā zhī shēn qián wǎng wài guó.

He goes abroad alone.

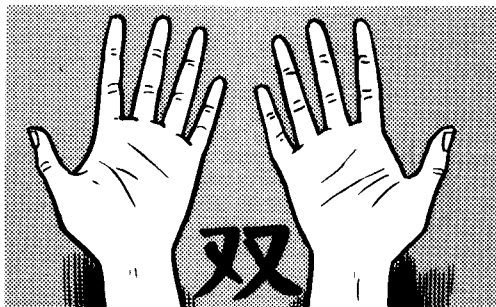
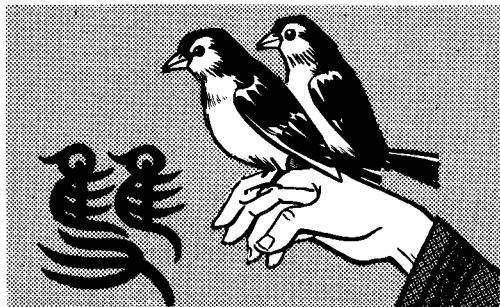


# 双

# (雙)

Just as one bird (隹) in hand (又) means single: 隻, so two birds (隹隹) in hand (又) stand for a pair: 雙. The simplified form shows just two hands: 双 — a clearer representation because hands, unlike birds, always come in pairs. Unfortunately, according to the saying, “Blessings never come in pairs, nor misfortunes singly.”

SHUĀNG a pair



FENG

丿

又

双

双

双边  
双层

shuāng biān  
shuāng céng

bilateral  
double-deck;  
two layers

双重  
双方  
双亲

shuāng chóng  
shuāng fāng  
shuāng qīn

double  
both sides  
(both) parents

双生  
双喜  
双月刊  
双周刊  
双管齐下

shuāng shēng  
shuāng xǐ  
shuāng yuè kān  
shuāng zhōu kān  
shuāng guǎn qí xià

twin  
double happiness  
bi-monthly  
bi-weekly  
work along both lines

*Example*

他买了一双新鞋。

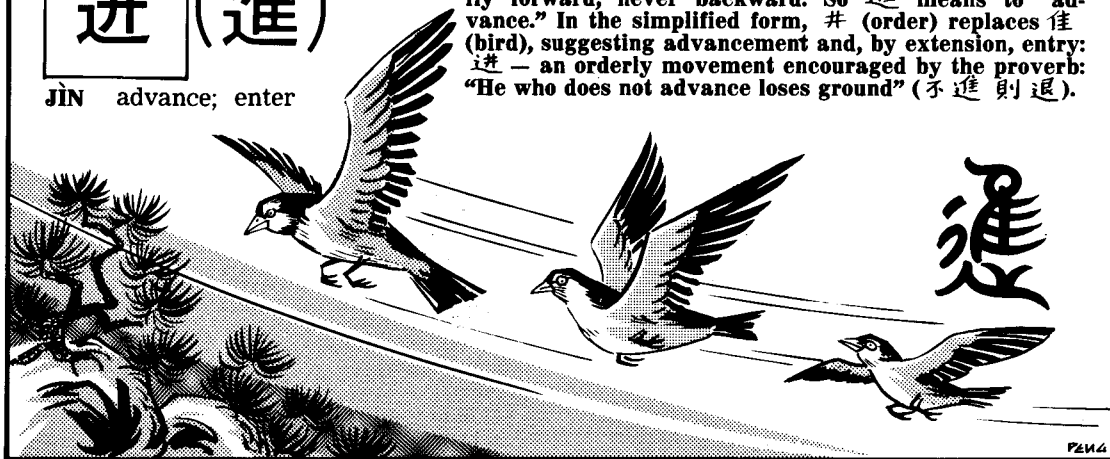
Tā mǎi le yī shuāng xīn xié.

He bought a new pair of shoes.

# 进 (進)

JÌN advance; enter

This character is made up of "move" (之, contraction of 走) and "bird" (隹). When birds "move" they always fly forward, never backward. So 进 means to "advance." In the simplified form, 井 (order) replaces 隹 (bird), suggesting advancement and, by extension, entry: 进 — an orderly movement encouraged by the proverb: "He who does not advance loses ground" (不进则退).



一	二	𠄎	井	井	进	进											
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

进步	jìn bù	progress; advance
进度	jìn dù	rate of progress
进攻	jìn gōng	attack
进化	jìn huà	evolution
进取(心)	jìn qǔ (xīn)	enterprising (spirit)

进食	jìn shí	have one's meal
进行	jìn xíng	be in progress
进展	jìn zhǎn	make progress
进出口	jìn chū kǒu	import and export
进一步	jìn yī bù	go a step further

### Example

你的华语大有进步了。

Nǐ de Huá yǔ dà yǒu jìn bù le.

Your Chinese has improved.

售

SHÒU

sell

售

The original ideograph for "sell" represented two birds (隹), the buyer and the seller, haggling with the mouth (口). The modern character shows only one bird (隹), the seller, marketing his wares with the mouth (口). The proverb explains the absence of the buyer: "Fuel is not sold in the forest, nor fish on the shore of the lake."



PZ16

ノ 亻 亻 亻 亻 亻 佳 隹 隹 售 售

售货	shòu huò	sell goods
售价	shòu jià	selling price
售卖	shòu mài	sell
出售	chū shòu	offer for sale
售票处	shòu piào chù	ticket office
售票口	shòu piào kǒu	wicket
售票员	shòu piào yuán	ticket seller; conductor
女售货员	nǚ shòu huò yuán	salesgirl

*Example*

这餐具的售价是一千五百元。

Zhè cān jù de shòu jià shì yī qiān wǔ bǎi yuán.

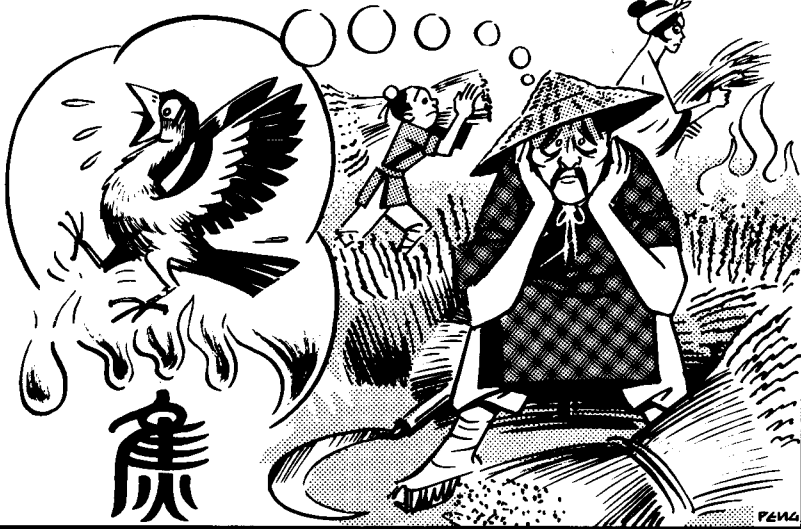
The selling price of this dinner set is \$1,500.

# 焦

JIĀO

burnt;  
scorched

Bird (隹) over fire (灺) means “burnt or scorched”; 焦, and by extension, “worried or anxious.” Man has always felt like a bird over fire. In the words of the saying: “One does not live a hundred years, yet worries enough for a thousand.”



丿	丨	亅	亅	亅	隹	隹	隹	隹	焦			
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--

焦点	jiāo diǎn	focal point
焦化	jiāo huà	coking
焦黄	jiāo huáng	sallow; brown
焦急	jiāo jí	anxious
焦距	jiāo jù	focal distance; focal length

焦渴	jiāo kě	terribly thirsty; parched
焦虑	jiāo lù	feel anxious
焦炭	jiāo tàn	coke
焦土	jiāo tǔ	scorched earth — ravages of war
焦头烂额	jiāo tóu làn' é	badly battered; in a terrible fix

### Example

这块饼被烤焦了。

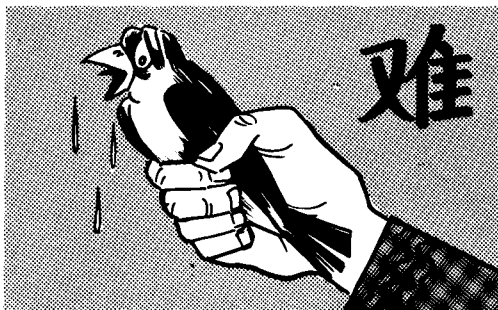
Zhè kuài bǐng bèi kǎo jiāo le.

This piece of biscuit is burnt.

# 难 (難)

The phonetic 隹 is a contraction of yellow (黄) earth (土) — clay dried in the sun and therefore barren. The addition of bird (隹) as radical suggests the plight of birds living in such an environment. Hence: 美隹, signifying difficulty or distress. The simplified form: 难 conveys the idea even more forcefully: a bird (隹) firmly grasped in the hand (又).

NÁN difficult; not easy



PEMG

ㄋ ㄢ ㄢ' ㄋ ㄋ' ㄋ ㄋ ㄋ ㄋ ㄋ

难倒      nán dǎo      daunt  
难得      nán dé      hard to come by; rare  
难怪      nán guài      no wonder  
难过      nán guò      have a hard time;  
   be grieved  
难堪      nán kān      intolerable; embarrassed

难看      nán kàn      ugly  
难受      nán shòu      feel unwell  
难忘      nán wàng      unforgettable  
难为情      nán wéi qíng      ashamed; shy  
难言之隐      nán yán zhī yǐn      something which  
   would be awkward  
   to disclose

### Example

这条路很难走。

Zhè tiáo lù hěn nán zǒu.

This road is difficult to pass.

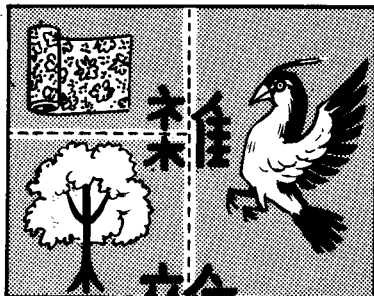
# 杂 (雜)

ZÁ mixed; assorted

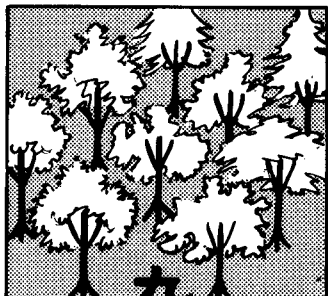
This character itself is mixed up. Originally it was written: 𪛗, apparently with 禾 as radical and 集 as phonetic, suggesting an assortment of cloth (禾) stitched together (集) to form a garment. The regular form mixes up the components by adopting 隹 (bird) as radical and 杂 (contracted combination of 禾 and 木) as phonetic. The simplified form straightens it out with nine (九) trees (木), i.e. variety: 杂.



𪛗



雜



杂

FENG

丿	九	九	木	杂	杂										
---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

杂草	zá cǎo	weeds	杂务	zá wù	sundry duties
杂费	zá fèi	sundry fees	杂志	zá zhì	magazine
杂货	zá huò	groceries	夹杂	jiā zá	mingled; mixed
杂技	zá jì	acrobatics	杂而不乱	zá ēr bù luàn	mixed but not confused
杂乱	zá luàn	in a jumble	杂乱无章	zá luàn wú zhāng	disorderly and unsystematic

### Example

这花盆长满了杂草。

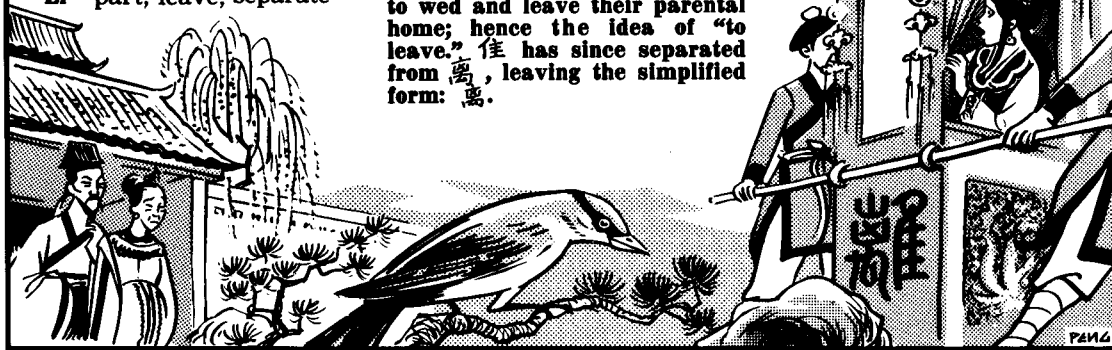
Zhè huā péng zhǎng mǎn le zá cǎo.

This flower pot is full of weeds.

# 离 (離)

Lí part; leave; separate

离佳 was formerly used for the oriole, an elegant golden bird — 离 meaning uncanny and 佳 meaning bird. When the oriole made its rare appearance in spring, it was the signal for daughters of marriageable age to wed and leave their parental home; hence the idea of “to leave.” 佳 has since separated from 离, leaving the simplified form: 离.



丶 一 一 女 区 凶 离 离 离

离别	lí bié	part; bid farewell
离婚	lí hūn	divorce
离间	lí jiàn	sow discord
离境	lí jìng	leave a country or place
离开	lí kāi	leave; depart from; deviate from

离奇	lí qí	odd; fantastic
离题	lí tí	stray from the subject
距离	jù lí	distance
离乡背井	lí xiāng bèi jǐng	leave one's native place
离群索居	lí qún suǒ jū	live in solitude

## Example

她离家已经三年了。

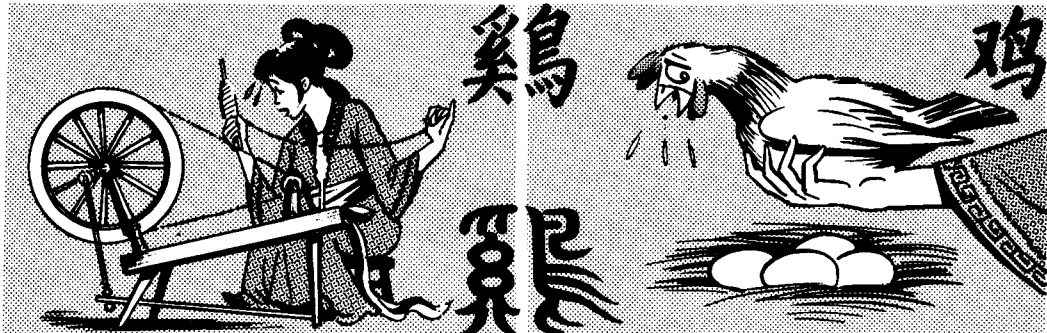
Tā lí jiā yǐ jīng sān nián . le.

She's been away from home for three years.

# 鸡 (鷄)

jī chicken

THE radical 鳥 stands for bird. The phonetic 奚 signifies an adult (大) with hand (爪 or 手) on silk thread (糸 or 丝) — a spinner. Previously, women prisoners were condemned to spinning without getting any benefit, not unlike the chicken confined to the labour of laying eggs for its owner. A bird (鸟) in hand (又) produces the simplified chicken: 鸡, a really handy bird.



P214

丿 又 又 又 鸡 鸡

鸡蛋	jī dàn	chicken's egg
鸡毛	jī máo	chicken's feather
鸡肉	jī ròu	meat of chicken
公鸡	gōng jī	cock; rooster
母鸡	mǔ jī	hen
鸡蛋糕	jī dàn gāo	sponge cake

鸡皮疙瘩	jī pí gē · da	goose flesh
鸡犬不宁	jī quǎn bù níng	even fowls and dogs are not left in peace — (fig.) general turmoil
鸡尾酒会	jī wěi jiǔ huì	cocktail party
鸡蛋里挑	jī dàn lǐ tiāo	look for a bone in an egg — (fig.) find fault

## Example

这些鸡蛋不新鲜，不可以吃。  
Zhè xiē jī dàn bù xīn xiān, bù kě yǐ chī.

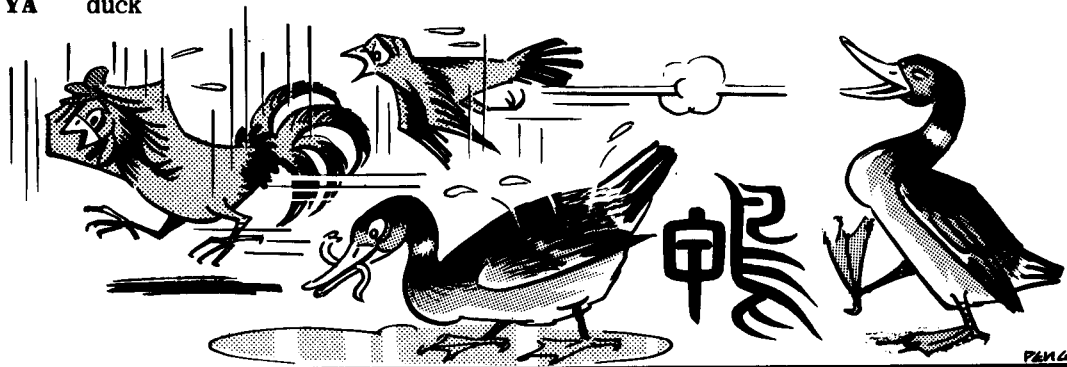
These eggs are not fresh, they cannot be eaten.



# 鸭 (鴨)

YA duck

甲 — meaning armour, protective covering or shell — is the distinguishing phonetic here. The duck is probably the hardiest of birds, with a natural immunity to disease and ability to withstand severe environmental conditions. Hence: 鴨, the well-protected (甲) bird (鳥). Nevertheless, the proverb has the last word: “Compare a duck with a goose, and the duck will be unsaleable.”



丨	冂	冂	日	甲	甲'	甲	甲	鸭	鸭				
---	---	---	---	---	----	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--

鸭蛋	yā dàn	duck's egg
鸭绒	yā róng	duck's down; eiderdown
公鸭	gōng yā	drake
母鸭	mǔ yā	duck
小鸭	xiǎo yā	duckling
鸭舌帽	yā shé mào	peaked cap
鸭嘴笔	yā zuǐ bǐ	drawing pen; ruling pen
鸭嘴兽	yā zuǐ shòu	platypus; duckbill

### Example

你吃过北京鸭吗？

Nǐ chī guò Běi jīng yā . ma?

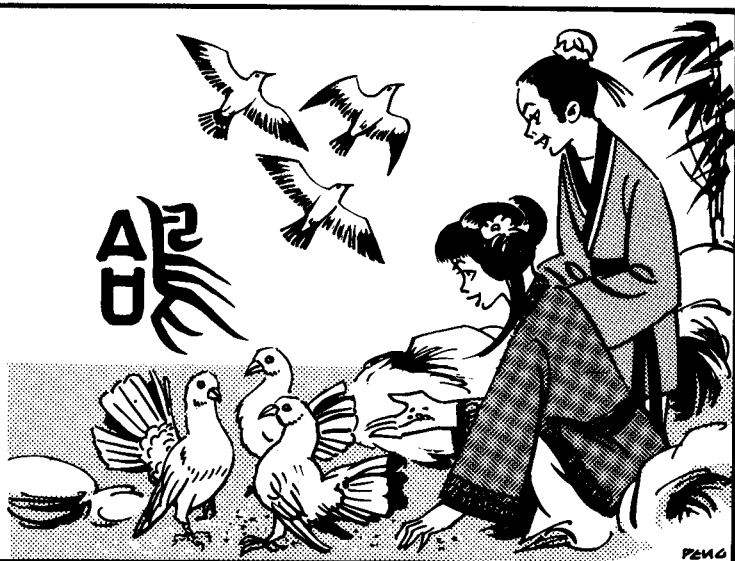
Have you tried Beijing duck?

鸽

(鸽)

GĒ dove; pigeon

合 indicates harmony of many (△) mouths (口), △ symbolising unity and agreement of three lines forming a balanced triangle. 鸽 ideographically refers to the dove or pigeon — the bird (鳥) that flocks together in peace, harmony and unity (合).



ノ	人	人	合	合	合'	合'	合'	鸽	鸽				
---	---	---	---	---	----	----	----	---	---	--	--	--	--

鸽子

gē · zi

pigeon; dove

家鸽

jiā gē

domestic pigeon

野鸽

yě gē

wild pigeon

鸽子笼

gē · zi lóng

pigeon cote

*Example*

在伦敦的特拉法广场有许多鸽子。

Zài Lún Dūn · de Tè Lǎ Fǎ guǎng chǎng yǒu xǔ duō gē · zi.

There are many pigeons at the Trafalgar Square in London.

凤

(鳳)

鳳

FÈNG phoenix (male)

ORIGINALLY, the phoenix was represented by 翀 (朋), its tail. As it flew, it drew all birds to it in friendship. Eventually 朋 became a symbol of friendship, and a new character was adopted for the phoenix: 鳳 — a pictograph of the bird — relating it to wind (風) in sound and symbol. The simplified form substitutes a friendly hand (又) for the friendly phoenix: 凤.



丿 几 凤 凤

凤凰	fèng huáng	phoenix
凤梨	fèng lí	pineapple
凤尾鱼	fèng wěi yú	anchovy
凤尾竹	fèng wěi zhú	fernleaf hedge bamboo
凤仙花	fèng xiān huā	balsam plant
凤毛麟角	fèng máo lín jiǎo	phoenix feathers and unicorn horns — (fig.) rarity of rarities

*Example*

她的衣服上绣有一只凤凰。

Tā . de yī fú shàng xiù yǒu yī zhī fèng huáng.

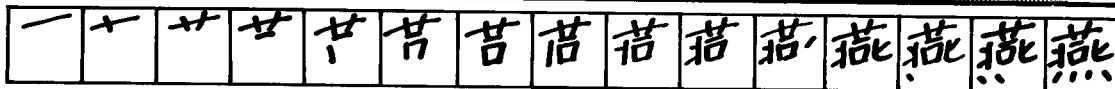
There is a phoenix embroidered on her dress.

燕

燕 燕 燕 燕

YÀN swallow

燕 is a symmetrical pictograph of the swallow flying upwards. Swallows abound in the northern hemisphere and are always a welcome sight in spring. The swallow (燕) is fondly remembered as a bird from the north (北), flying across the waters (....) with a stalk (-) of grass (+) in its mouth (口).



燕麦	yàn mài	oats
燕鸥	yàn' ōu	tern
燕隼	yàn sǔn	hobby
燕窝	yàn wō	edible bird's nest
燕鱼	yàn yú	Spanish mackerel
燕子	yàn - zi	swallow
燕尾服	yàn wěi fú	tuxedo

Example

燕窝是一种珍贵的食品。

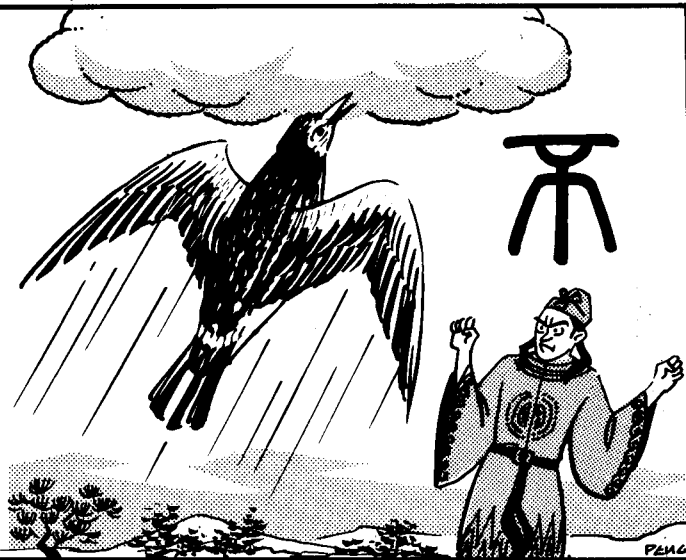
Yàn wō shì yī zhǒng zhēn guì . de shí pǐn.

Bird's nest is a valuable delicacy.

不

BÙ  
not

**THIS character represents a bird flying up towards the sky and disappearing from sight, as if becoming non-existent. The horizontal stroke (一) signifies the sky as the limit, blocking the bird (小) from ever reaching its destination. Hence the idea of "not", a negative: 不. Arrogant man, unable even to walk with his fellow-man, now tries to fly; to him also, the sky is the limit.**



一 丿 才 不

不安	bù' ān	uneasy; disturbed
不便	bù biàn	inconvenient
不断	bù duàn	continuous
不顾	bù gù	in spite of; regardless of
不得已	bù dé yǐ	act against one's will

不客气	bù kè · qì	impolite
不辞而别	bù cí ér bié	leave without saying goodbye
不得人心	bù dé rén xīn	be unpopular
不怀好意	bù huái hǎo yì	harbour evil designs
不欢而散	bù huān ér sàn	break up in discord

*Example*

社会是在不断地进步中。

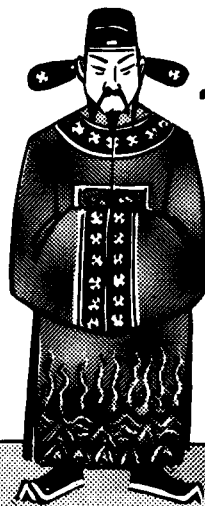
Shè huì shì zài bù duàn · dì jìn bù zhōng.

Society is constantly making progress.

**歪**

WĀI

crooked

**歪****正**

**歪** is an ideograph composed of two characters: 不 (not) and 正 (upright). It means: not straight, i.e., crooked. 正 itself indicates stopping (止) at a line or limit (一), without going astray, hence upright. Although imperfect, we do well to heed the proverbial counsel: "Stand upright, and don't worry if your shadow is crooked."

一	丿	才	不	歪	歪	歪	歪	歪					
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--

歪风

wāi fēng

unhealthy trend

歪曲

wāi qū

distort; misrepresent

歪诗

wāi shī

inelegant verses; doggerel

歪斜

wāi xié

crooked

歪歪扭扭

wāi wāi niǔ niǔ

crooked; askew; shapeless and twisted

邪门歪道

xié mén wāi dào

crooked ways; dishonest practices

*Example*

这堵墙有点歪。

Zhè dǔ qiáng yǒu diǎn wāi.

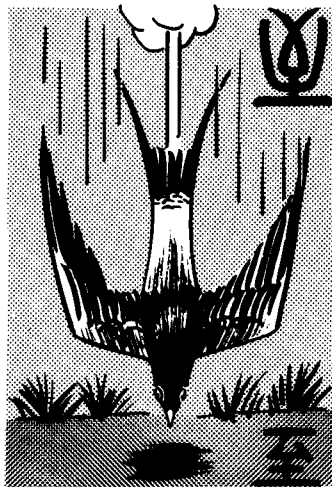
This wall is a little tilted.

至

ZHÌ

arrive;  
reach

THE character 至 is the opposite of 不 which represents a bird flying straight upwards but unable to reach its destination. The original form 𠄎 is a pictograph of a bird, bending its wings and darting downwards to the earth and reaching it. 至 is the modern form, meaning: arrive or reach.



PEW6

一 丂 云 丕 至 至

至诚	zhì chéng	utmost sincerity
至多	zhì duō	at the most
至交	zhì jiāo	most intimate friend
至今	zhì jīn	up to now; so far
至上	zhì shàng	supreme; the highest

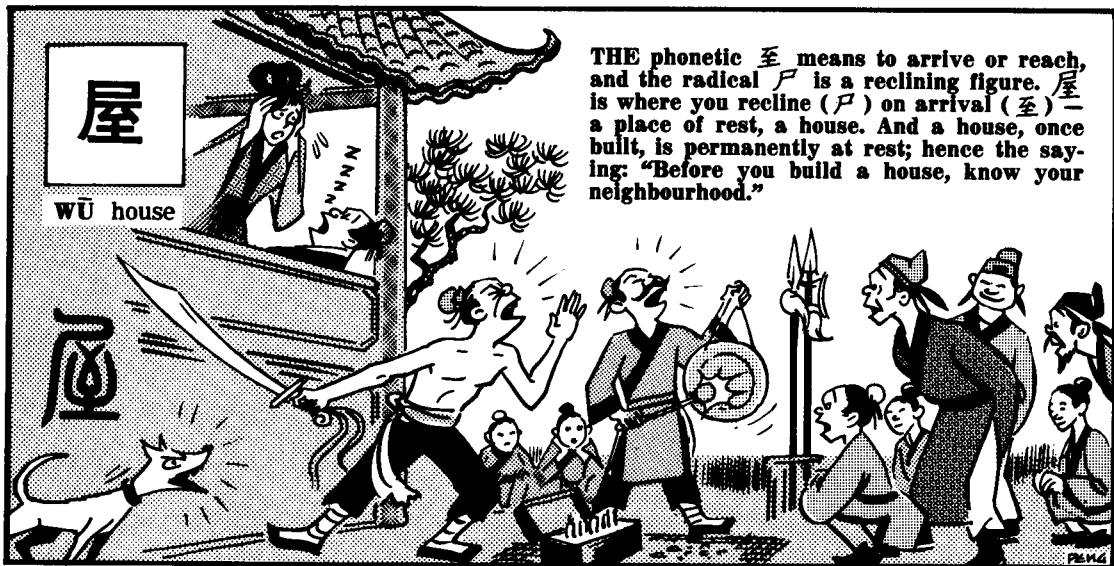
至少	zhì shǎo	at the least
至死	zhì sǐ	till death
至于	zhì yú	as for; as to
至高无上	zhì gāo wú shàng	most lofty; supreme
至理名言	zhì lǐ míng yán	maxim; famous dictum

*Example*

我至今还未得到他的答复。

Wǒ zhì jīn hái wèi dé dào tā de dá fù.

So far, I've had no reply from him yet.



THE phonetic 至 means to arrive or reach, and the radical 尸 is a reclining figure. 屋 is where you recline (尸) on arrival (至) — a place of rest, a house. And a house, once built, is permanently at rest; hence the saying: “Before you build a house, know your neighbourhood.”



屋顶	wū dǐng	roof
屋脊	wū jǐ	ridge (of a roof)
屋架	wū jià	roof truss
屋檐	wū yán	eaves
屋宇	wū yǔ	house
屋子	wū · zi	dwelling place
瓦屋面	wǎ wū miàn	tile roofing
世界屋脊	shì jiè wū jí	the roof of the world (The Himalayas)

*Example*

她的屋子后面有个大花园。

Tā · de wū · zi hòu miàn yǒu gè dà huā yuán.

There is a big garden behind her house.



室

SHÌ

room;  
chamber

THE ideograph 室 suggests arrival (至) at a destination under a roof (宀), i.e., a room enclosed by walls. And because there are two sides to the wall, "One family builds a wall, two families enjoy it."



、 八 宀 宀 宀 室 室 室 室 室 室

室外	shì wài	outdoor
课室	kè shì	classroom
卧室	wò shì	bedroom
办公室	bàn gōng shì	office
会客室	huì kè shì	reception room
室内设计	shì nèi shè jì	interior designing
室内装饰	shì nèi zhuāng shì	interior decorating

### Example

他把一架电视机放在卧室里。  
 Tā bǎ yī jià diàn shì jī fàng zài wò shì lǐ.

He put a TV set in his bedroom.

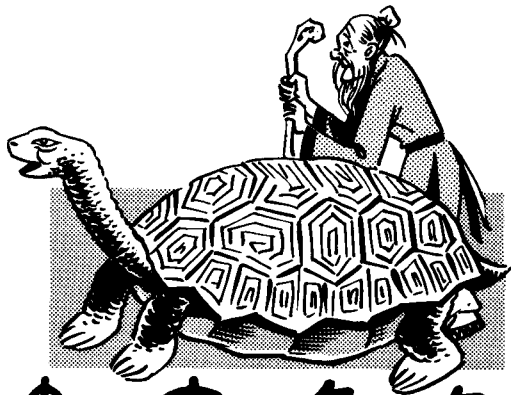
龟

(龜)

GUĪ

tortoise

THE tortoise is a symbol of longevity, having a life span of over 150 years. Unreasoning and coldblooded but harmless, it is described as an animal with its "flesh inside and bones outside." The character for tortoise is a pictograph, with an evolutionary history as slow and steady as the creature itself.



龜 龜 龜 龜 龜 龜 龜 龜

PEM 6

ノ	ク	ク	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇	龜								
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

龟板  
龟背  
龟甲  
龟缩  
乌龟

guī bǎn  
guī bèi  
guī jiǎ  
guī suō  
wū guī

tortoise plastron  
curvature of the spinal column  
tortoise-shell  
withdraw into passive defence  
tortoise

*Example*

乌龟的寿命很长。

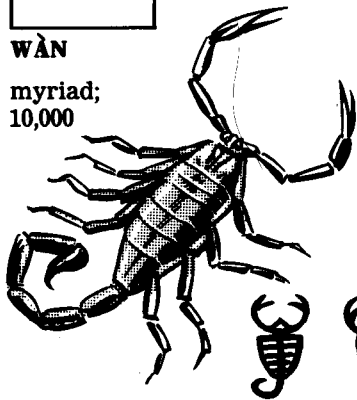
Wū guī · de shòu mìng hěn cháng.

The tortoise has a long life-span.

# 万 (萬)

WÀN

myriad;  
10,000



A pictograph of the scorpion: 萬 was used for 10,000 or myriad by sound loan. When it came to simplification, the Indian swastika: 卐 (meaning also 10,000) was borrowed and stylised to 万. The term 万发 (10,000 years) became the title of the emperor, despite the saying: "The emperor has money but he cannot buy myriads of years to live."



篆 萬 萬 萬 万



FCM4

一 丁 万

万般	wàn bān	all the different kinds
万端	wàn duān	multifarious
万分	wàn fēn	very much; extremely
万古	wàn gǔ	eternally; forever
万能	wàn néng	omnipotent

万事	wàn shì	all things
万一	wàn yī	just in case
万丈	wàn zhàng	lofty or bottomless
万花筒	wàn huā tǒng	kaleidoscope
万家灯火	wàn jiā dēng huǒ	a myriad of twinkling lights

### Example

万一有人找我，请他留个条子。

Wàn yī yǒu rén zhǎo wǒ, qǐng tā liú gè tiáo · zi.

If by any chance somebody comes to see me, ask him to leave a message.

易

Yì

change; easy

易 bears the likeness of a chameleon, a lizard that changes its colour easily to blend with its background. This change of colour is "as easy as turning over one's palm" (易如反掌). Hence the extended meaning: change or easy.

易 易 易 易 易



PENG

丨 冂 日 日 月 易 易 易

易经

Yì Jīng

The Book of Changes

轻易

qīng yì

easily

容易

róng yì

easy

易燃物

yì rán wù

combustibles; inflammables

易如反掌

yì rú fǎn zhǎng

as easy as turning one's hand over — (fig.) very easy

Example

这是件很容易的事，让我来做吧！

Zhè shì jiàn hěn róng yì de shì, ràng wǒ lái zuò ba!

This is an easy matter, let me do it!

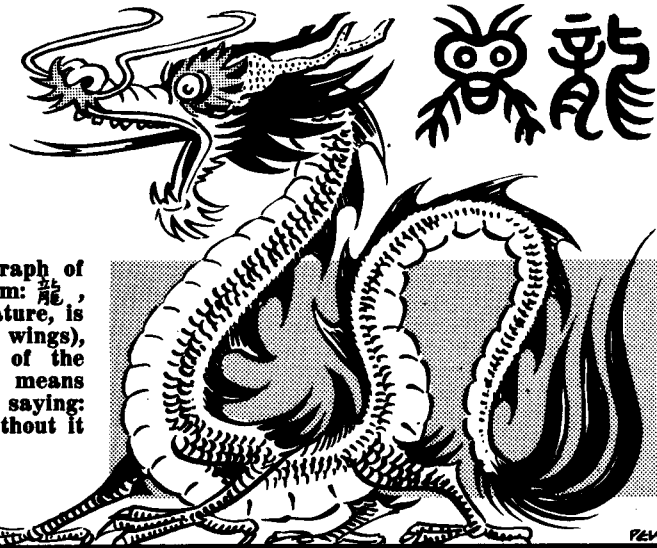
龙

(龍)

LÓNG

dragon

THE primitive form was a pictograph of the dragon: 𪛗. The regular form: 龍, although resembling the royal creature, is made up of 𪛗 (contraction of 飛, wings), 月 (body) and 立 (contraction of the phonetic 童, slave boy). 龍 also means imperial or glorious; hence the saying: "With money you are a dragon, without it you are a worm."



一 十 九 龙 龙

龙船	lóng chuán	dragon boat
龙卷	lóng juǎn	spout
龙虾	lóng xiā	lobster
龙眼	lóng yǎn	longan
龙钟	lóng zhōng	senile
龙卷风	lóng juǎn fēng	tornado
龙飞凤舞	lóng fēi fèng wǔ	like dragons flying and phoenixes dancing – (fig.) lively and vigorous
龙潭虎穴	lóng tán hǔ xué	dragon's pool and tiger's den – (fig.) a danger spot
龙争虎斗	lóng zhēng hǔ dòu	a fierce struggle between two evenly-matched opponents

*Example*

龙是古代中国皇族的象征。

Lóng shì gǔ dài Zhōng Guó huáng zú de xiàng zhēng.

The dragon is a symbol of nobility in ancient China.

# 角

JIǎO

horn; corner;  
10-cent piece

THE radical 角 resembles a horn with its streaks. It is probably a combination of 力 (strong) and 月 (flesh). Because the horn terminates in an angle and tapers to a point, 角 can mean angle or corner. 角 is also a 10-cent piece, a mere tenth or "corner" of a dollar.



PENG



角尺  
角度  
角落  
角膜  
角质

jiǎo chǐ  
jiǎo dù  
jiǎo luò  
jiǎo mó  
jiǎo zhì

angle square  
angle  
corner; nook  
cornea  
cutin

号角  
鹿角  
牛角  
角锥体  
角柱体

hào jiǎo  
lù jiǎo  
niú jiǎo  
jiǎo zhuī tǐ  
jiǎo zhù tǐ

bugle  
antler  
ox horn  
pyramid  
prism

### Example

在院子的一个角落里有一棵树。

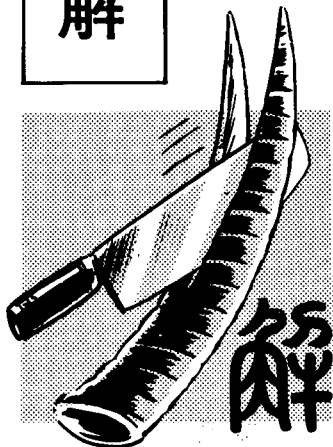
Zài yuàn · zi · de yī gè jiǎo luò · li yǒu yī kē shù.

There is a tree in the corner of the courtyard.

# 解

## JIĚ

divide; untie; explain



THIS character combines the radical for horn (角) with knife (刀) and ox (牛). To cleave the horn of an ox requires the use of a knife; hence 解: to divide. The horn of an ox is also shaped into bodkins (刀) for untying knots. So 解 also means to untie, undo, unravel and, by extension, explain. The ancient lexicon 说文解字 explains the origin of Chinese characters.



F246

' " 丿 角 角 角 角 角 解 解 解 解 解

解除	jiě chú	remove
解答	jiě dǎ	answer; explain
解雇	jiě gù	discharge; dismiss
解决	jiě jué	solve; dispose of
解开	jiě kāi	untie

解闷	jiě mèn	divert oneself from boredom
解剖	jiě pōu	dissect
解脱	jiě tuō	free oneself
溶解	róng jiě	dissolve
注解	zhù jiě	explanatory notes

### Example

我们终于解决了这个难题。

Wǒ . men zhōng yú jiě jué . le zhè gè nán tí .

We solved the problem finally.

# 毛

MÁO

hair; fur;  
10-cent piece

𦏧 𦏨 毛

毛 is a pictograph of the hair of man or beast. Compared with other parts of the body, the hair is insignificant and valueless. 毛 also means little, unpolished, or the common 10-cent piece. Our hairs may not be numbered but, says the proverb: "Pull a hair and the whole body may be affected."



一 二 三 毛

毛笔	máo bǐ	writing brush
毛纺	máo fǎng	wool spinning
毛巾	máo jīn	towel
毛孔	máo kǒng	pore
毛毯	máo tǎn	woollen blanket

毛线	máo xiàn	knitting wool
毛衣	máo yī	woollen sweater
羽毛	yǔ máo	feather
毛毛雨	máo · mao yǔ	drizzle
毛骨悚然	máo gǔ sǒng rán	with one's hair standing on end — (fig.) absolutely terrified

### Example

他的毛病是性急。

Tā · de máo bìng shì xìng jí.

He is impetuous.



尾

WĒI

tail; end

尾 has 尸 (a recumbent body) as radical and 毛 (hair) as phonetic. In the seal form 毛 is inverted, indicating hair growing downwards from the body (尸), suggesting a tail: 尾. The tail is meant to be wagged by the body but when the people are strong and the ruler weak, "The tail is too large to wag" (尾大不掉).

人  
大  
尾  
尾  
尾



PENG

一	丿	尸	尸	尸	尸	尾													
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

- |    |           |                                      |
|----|-----------|--------------------------------------|
| 尾巴 | wěi bā    | tail                                 |
| 尾灯 | wěi dēng  | tail light; tail lamp                |
| 尾欠 | wěi qiǎn  | balance due                          |
| 尾声 | wěi shēng | epilogue; end                        |
| 尾随 | wěi suī   | tag along; follow at somebody's heel |
| 尾追 | wěi zhuī  | in hot pursuit                       |

Example

这个研讨会已接近尾声了。

Zhè gè yán tǎo huì yǐ jiē jìn wěi shēng . le.

This seminar is drawing to an end.

# 老

Lǎo

old; aged

## 老耆老

THE seal character for “old” grew out of 丿 (hair), 人 (person) and 匕 (change). When the hair of man turns gray or white, its colour has changed, indicating old age: 老, now arbitrarily shrunk to 老. To encourage respect for white hair, the old saying warns: “Laugh at the old, and age will laugh at you.”



PEWLO

一	十	土	丿	老							
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老板	lǎo bǎn	boss; employer
老成	lǎo chéng	experienced; steady
老将	lǎo jiàng	veteran; old-timer
老练	lǎo liàn	seasoned; experienced
老年	lǎo nián	old age

老实	lǎo shí	honest; frank
老气横秋	lǎo qì héng qiū	lacking in youthful vigour
老生常谈	lǎo shēng cháng tán	common place; platitude
老羞成怒	lǎo xiū chéng nù	fly into a rage out of shame
老着脸皮	lǎo · zhe liǎn pí	unabashedly; unblushingly

### Example

她办事很老练。




Tā bàn shì hěn lǎo liàn.

She works with an experienced hand.

# 票

PIÀO

bill; ticket; ballot

THE early seal form:  represents an ancient method of signalling — fire (火) with rising smoke (烟) manipulated by four hands (手). This suggests ticket or ballot, a form of sign. Another seal form:  depicts the mischievous fairy of the phantom-fire, a dreaded natural phenomenon. It stands for bill or warrant — things also dreaded. The modern arbitrary form:  may be remembered as a bank bill, a western (西) token (示).



PENGL

一 厂 冫 冫 冫 西 西 西 票 票 票

票额	piào'é	the sum stated on a cheque or bill; denomination
票房	piào fáng	booking office
票根	piào gēn	counterfoil; stub
票价	piào jià	the price of a ticket
票面	piào miàn	nominal value

票箱	piào xiāng	ballot box
票子	piào - zi	bank note; paper money; bill
绑票	bǎng piào	kidnap
车票	chē piào	ticket (bus)
投票	tóu piào	vote

### Example

这场戏是要凭票入场的。

Zhè chǎng xì shì yào píng piào rù chǎng - de.

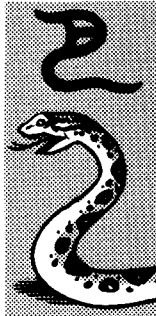
Admission to this show is by ticket only.

爬

PÁ

crawl;  
creep;  
climb

爬 combines two pictographs: 爪 and 巳. 爪 (claw) is the right hand, palm down, resting on the finger-tips; 巳 (boa) is a snake raised on its tail. Hence 爬: to crawl, creep or climb, like a snake. Climbing is not plain sailing according to the saying: "Following virtue is like climbing a hill; following vice is like sailing downstream."



PEWU

' 丿 爪 爪 爪 爪 爪 爬

爬虫  
爬竿  
爬犁  
爬山  
爬行

pá chóng  
pá gān  
pá lí  
pá shān  
pá xíng

reptile; insect  
climbing pole; pole-climbing  
sledge  
mountain-climbing  
crawl; creep

Example

蛇正往洞里爬。

Shé zhèng wǎng dòng . li pá.

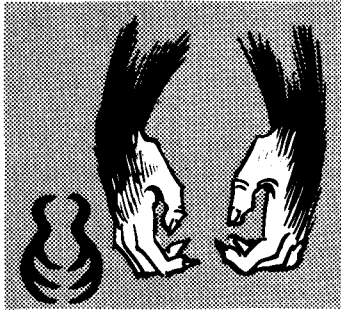
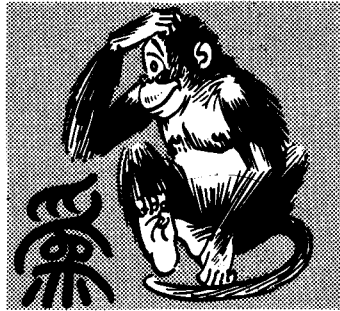
The snake is crawling into the hole.

为

(爲)

A PICTOGRAPH based on reason, 爲 originally was a female monkey with a human body: 𠃉 because of the resemblance. It was borrowed for "because" and contracted to two claws: 𠃉 because the female monkey was most prone to claw. To include the meaning "to do, to be" it took on a more human form: 𠃉, a hand carding textile fibres to remove unessentials, leading to the simplified form: 为

WÈI because WÉI to be; to do



2216

、ソ为为

为何 wéi hé why  
 为难 wéi nán feel awkward; make things difficult  
 为期 wéi qī by a definite date; duration  
 为人 wéi rén behave; conduct oneself  
 为止 wéi zhǐ up to

为重 wéi zhòng attach most importance to  
 为主 wéi zhǔ give priority to  
 为非作歹 wéi fēi zuò dǎi do evil  
 为富不仁 wéi fù bù rén be rich and cruel; be one of the heartless rich  
 为所欲为 wéi suǒ yù wéi have one's own way

Example

他是新来的同事，大家千万不可为难他。

Tā shì xīn lái de tóng shì, dà jiā qiān wàn bù kě wéi nán tā.

He's a new colleague, we should not make things difficult for him.

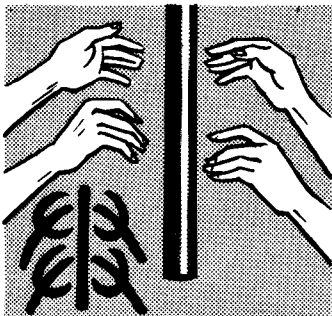
争

(爭)

ZHĒNG

contend;  
fight;  
quarrel

THIS ideograph features two hands tugging at an object. The older forms graphically portray the quarrel or fight between two pairs of hands. Though the left hand conquers the right, no advantage is gained. Hence: "Pottery and fine porcelain must not fight" and "Eggs must not quarrel with stones."



P6114



争辩	zhēng biàn	argue
争吵	zhēng chǎo	quarrel
争持	zhēng chí	refuse to give in
争斗	zhēng dòu	fight; struggle; strife
争端	zhēng duān	controversial issue; dispute; conflict

争夺	zhēng duó	fight
争论	zhēng lùn	controversy; dispute
争执	zhēng zhí	disagree; dispute; argue
争权夺利	zhēng quán duó lì	scramble for power and profit
争先恐后	zhēng xiān kǒng hòu	strive to be the first and fear to lag behind

*Example*

你们在争论什么？

Nǐ · men zài zhēng lùn shén · me?

What are all of you arguing about?

# 受

SHÒU

receive;  
accept

# 受 受 受 受 受

THIS character represents the loading of goods. A hand (扌), on the bank, delivers the goods while another hand (又), in the boat, (舟) receives and stows them away in the hold. In the seal forms the boat can be seen in symbol: 舟, eventually contracted to 𠂇 and 𠂈. The ideograph, by extension, means "receive, accept, endure."



Pen10

一 丨 丿 勹 舟 𠂇 受 受

受苦  
受难  
受罚  
受害  
受惊

shòu kǔ  
shòu nàn  
shòu fá  
shòu hài  
shòu jīng

suffer  
suffer calamities  
be punished  
victimised  
be frightened; be startled

受气  
受伤  
受益  
享受  
受不了

shòu qì  
shòu shāng  
shòu yì  
xiǎng shòu  
shòu bù liǎo

be bullied  
be wounded  
benefit from  
enjoy  
cannot bear; unable  
to endure

### Example

他受不了老板的态度。

Tā shòu bù liǎo lǎo bǎn · de tài dù.

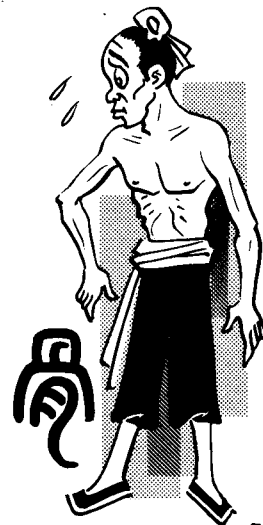
He cannot tolerate the boss's attitude.

骨

gǔ

bone

The bones form the framework of the body and are closely associated with the flesh. The character for bone: 骨 therefore combines pictographs of the bone (冎) and flesh (肉). However, courtesy demands that you ask for a bone if you want flesh, despite the saying: "You can't get fat from a dry bone."



72-114

丨	冎	冎	冎	冎	冎	骨	骨	骨					
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--

骨骼  
骨灰  
骨架  
骨节  
骨牌

gǔ gé  
gǔ huī  
gǔ jià  
gǔ jié  
gǔ pái

skeleton  
ashes of the dead  
framework  
joint  
dominoes

骨气  
骨肉  
骨折  
骨子里  
骨瘦如柴

gǔ qì  
gǔ ròu  
gǔ zhé  
gǔ · zǐ lǐ  
gǔ shòu rú chái

moral integrity  
flesh and blood  
fracture  
in one's heart of hearts  
a bag of bones

Example

他是一个有骨气的人。

Tā shì yī gè yǒu gǔ qì de rén.

He is a man of integrity.



皮

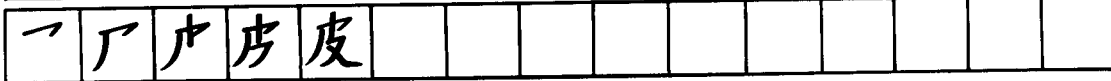
PÍ

skin; leather

THREE components make up the character for skin: 又, the hand that flays; 犭, the animal skin; and 刀, the knife. The animal skin, being durable, may be compared to the reputation of a man, as in the saying: "Man dies and leaves a name; the tiger dies and leaves a skin."



P2416



- |     |              |                      |
|-----|--------------|----------------------|
| 皮袄  | pí'ǎo        | fur-lined jacket     |
| 皮包  | pí bāo       | leather handbag      |
| 皮带  | pí dài       | leather belt         |
| 皮蛋  | pí dàn       | preserved egg        |
| 皮肤  | pí fū        | skin                 |
| 皮箱  | pí xiāng     | leather suitcase     |
| 皮鞋  | pí xié       | leather shoes        |
| 皮鞭子 | pí biān · zi | leather-thonged whip |

*Example*

他踏到香蕉皮，摔了一跤。

Tā tà dào xiāng jiāo pí, shuāi · le yī jiāo.

He stepped on a banana skin and slipped.

# 假

JIǎ

false

# 假

IN THE seal form, 二 (two) added to 𠂔 (skin) produces 𠂔, two skins or double skin — a borrowed skin over one's true skin — suggesting a disguise, a falsehood. Clarified by the radical for man (亻), the character has special application to man, the one most guilty of falsehood: 假. Truth exaggerated becomes a falsehood, and when "one man tells a falsehood, a hundred repeat it as truth."



PENG

丿 亻 亻 亻 亻 亻 亻 亻 假 假

假扮	jiǎ bàn	disguise oneself	假设	jiǎ shè	suppose
假充	jiǎ chōng	pretend to be	假面具	jiǎ miàn jù	mask; false front
假定	jiǎ dìng	suppose	假惺惺	jiǎ xīng - xīng	hypocritically; unctuously
假想	jiǎ xiǎng	imagination	假公济私	jiǎ gōng jì sī	use public office for private gain
假如	jiǎ rú	if	假仁假义	jiǎ rén jiǎ yì	hypocrisy

### Example

假如我忘了，请提醒我一下。

jiǎ rú wǒ wàng le, qǐng tí xǐng wǒ yī xià.

Please remind me if I forget.

须

(須)

XŪ     must; wait; beard

THIS is a pictograph showing a man's head (首) upon his body (儿) with hair (彡) on his face — his beard: 須.

In ancient days, it was necessary for a man to wait for the right time to grow a beard, namely, when he was master of a family. Hence the extended meanings: must, necessary, wait.

須  
須  
須



PEML

丿	勹	彡	彡	彡	彡	須	須	須						
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--

须要	xū yào	have to
须知	xū zhī	one should know that
须发	xū fà	beard and hair
须根	xū gēn	fibrous root
须臾	xū yú	moment; instant
必须	bì xū	must
留须	liú xū	grow a beard

*Example*

做这项工作须要细心。

Zuò zhè xiàng gōng zuò xū yào xì xīn.

This work needs to be done with care.

# 头

# (頭)

TÓU head

頭 has 頁 for radical and 豆 for phonetic. 頁 is a picture of a head (頁) upon the body (儿). 豆 is a sacrificial vessel for serving meat; it suggests the skull, containing the meaty part of the body, the brain. Hence 頭 the head, where the brain is contained. The simplified form may have lost its head: 头, but the saying still goes: “You can cut off the head but you can’t stop the tongue.”



PENG

丶	丶	一	头	头														
---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

头版	tóu bǎn	front page (of a newspaper)
头等	tóu děng	first-class
头发	tóu fà	hair
头昏	tóu hūn	dizzy; giddy
头巾	tóu jīn	scarf
头脑	tóu nǎo	brains; mind
头疼	tóu téng	headache
头头是道	tóu tóu shì dào	closely reasoned and well argued
茫无头绪	máng wú tóu xù	be in a hopeless tangle

### Example

她很有头脑。

Tā hěn yǒu tóu nǎo.

She has a good brain.

虫

(蟲)

CHÓNG

insect; worm

THE seal form of the radical 虫 represents a snake or worm. 蟲, the triple-form, includes small crawling, creeping or swarming creatures like bugs, insects, worms and reptiles (now simplified to 虫). Hinting at the predatory habits of human beings, the saying goes: "While the mantis is after the cicada, the sparrow is not far behind."



丶	冫	口	中	虫	虫								
---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

虫灾	chóng zāi	plague of insects
虫子	chóng - zi	insect; worm
害虫	hài chóng	destructive insect (pest)
蛔虫	huí chóng	roundworm
益虫	yì chóng	(beneficial) insect
幼虫	yòu chóng	larva
寄生虫	jì shēng chóng	parasite
微生物	wēi shēng chóng	bacteria

### Example

蛔虫是肚子裡的寄生虫。

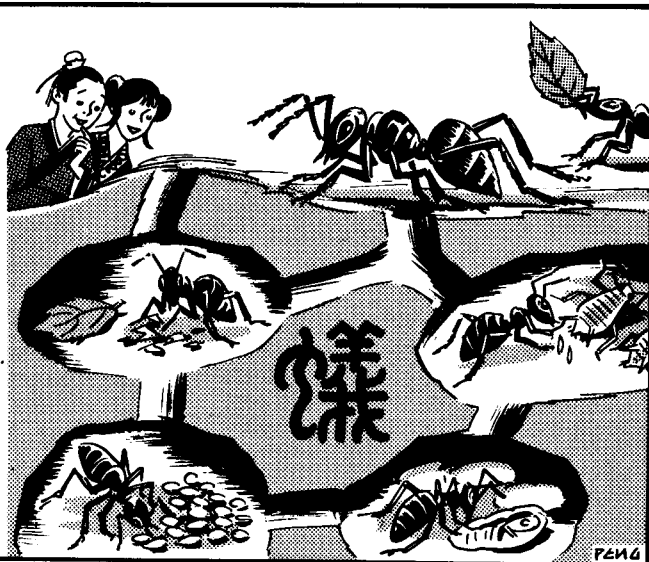
Huí chóng shì dù - zi lǐ - de jì shēng chóng.

Roundworms are parasites in the stomach.

# 蚁 ( 蟻 )

Yǐ ant

蚁, the character for ant, has 虫 (insect) for radical and 义 (righteous) for phonetic. Being social insects living in organised colonies, ants appear civilised or "righteous". Like human beings, they have a government, an army and a communication system; they harvest and even keep "slaves" and "cows". Also, like human beings inclined to evil and vice, "Swarms of ants cling on to the rotten carcass." (群蚁附羶)



丶	冂	口	中	虫	虫	虫	虫	蚁						
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--

蚁蚕	yǐ cán	newly-hatched silkworm
蚁巢	yǐ cháo	ant nest
蚁丘	yǐ qiū	ant hill
蚂蚁	mǎ yǐ	ant

## Example

蚂蚁可以扛起比自己大几倍的东西。

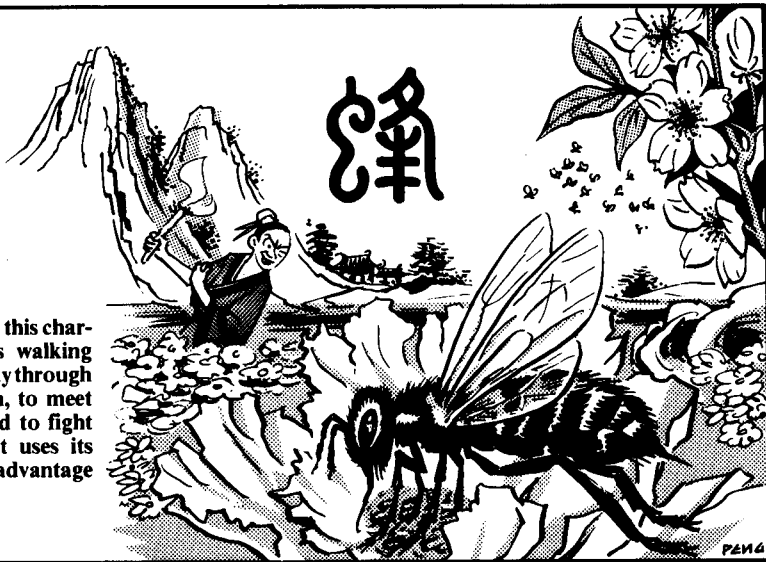
Mǎ yǐ kě yǐ gāng qǐ bǐ zì jǐ dà jǐ bèi . de dōng . xi .

An ant can carry a load several times its size.

蜂

FĒNG bee; wasp

虫 (insect) forms the radical for this character. The phonetic 夆 signifies walking slowly (夂) or working one's way through brushwood (丰): by extension, to meet opposition. The bee is equipped to fight opposition. When provoked, it uses its sting and dies; but it will not take advantage of the weak and harmless.



PENG

丨	冫	口	中	虫	虫	虫'	虫'	虫	虫	蜂						
---	---	---	---	---	---	----	----	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--

蜂巢	fēng cháo	honeycomb
蜂刺	fēng cì	the sting of a bee or wasp
蜂毒	fēng dú	bee venom
蜂蜡	fēng là	beeswax
蜂蜜	fēng mì	honey

蜂鸟	fēng niǎo	hummingbird
蜂乳	fēng rǔ	royal jelly
蜂王	fēng wáng	queen bee; queen wasp
蜂拥	fēng yōng	swarm; flock
蜜蜂	mì fēng	honeybee

Example

蜂蜜营养丰富。

Fēng mì yíng yǎng fēng fù.

Honey is nutritious.

# 蝶

DIE

butterfly

THE character for butterfly: 蝶, the most beautiful of insects, is based on the radical 虫 (insect). It owes its beauty to its colourful leaf-like wings, some species even mimicking leaves. Fittingly, its phonetic: 蝶 is a representation of leaves that reappear yearly — the successive generations (世) of a tree (木).



丨	冂	口	巾	虫	虫	虫一	虫十	虫廿	虫卅	虫世	虫世	蝶	蝶	蝶
---	---	---	---	---	---	----	----	----	----	----	----	---	---	---

蝶骨  
蝶泳  
蝴蝶

dié gǔ  
dié yǒng  
hú dié

sphenoid bone  
butterfly stroke (swimming)  
butterfly

*Example*

蝴蝶在花间嬉戏。

Hú dié zài huā jiān xī xì.

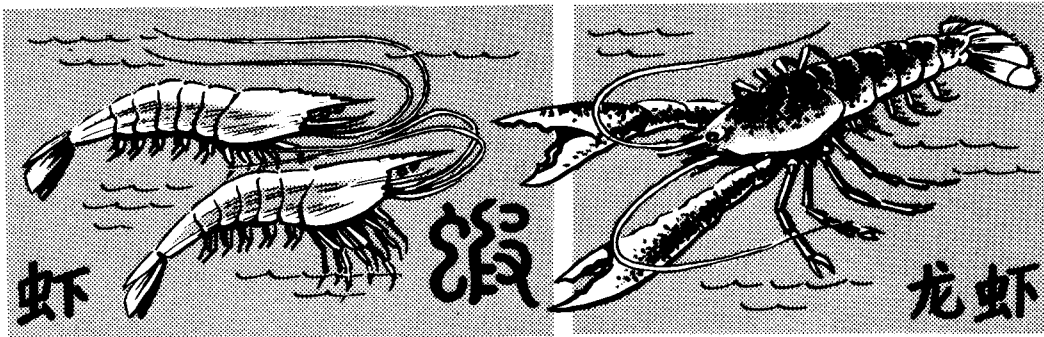
Butterflies are playing among the flowers.



# 虾 (蝦)

XIĀ prawn; shrimp

蝦 the shrimp, sheds its skin while growing another. It is the creature with a false (假) skin, literally two (二) skins (皮). 蝦 is now simplified to 虾 — the creature (虫) below (下) or low-down. Combining the puny shrimp with the mighty dragon produces the lobster (龙虾). But comparing them generates the proverb: “The dragon in shallow water becomes the butt of shrimps.”



P&M4



虾饼	xiā bǐng	prawn-crackers
虾干	xiā gān	dried shrimps
虾蛄	xiā gū	mantis shrimp
虾酱	xiā jiàng	shrimp paste
虾米	xiā mǐ	dried, shelled shrimps
虾皮	xiā pí	dried small shrimps

虾群	xiā qún	a shoal of shrimps
虾仁	xiā rén	shelled fresh shrimps; shrimp meat
龙虾	lóng xiā	lobster
虾兵蟹将	xiā bīng xiè jiāng	shrimp soldiers and crab generals — ineffective troops

## Example

我弟弟喜欢吃虾饼。

Wǒ dì . dì xǐ huān chī xiā bǐng.

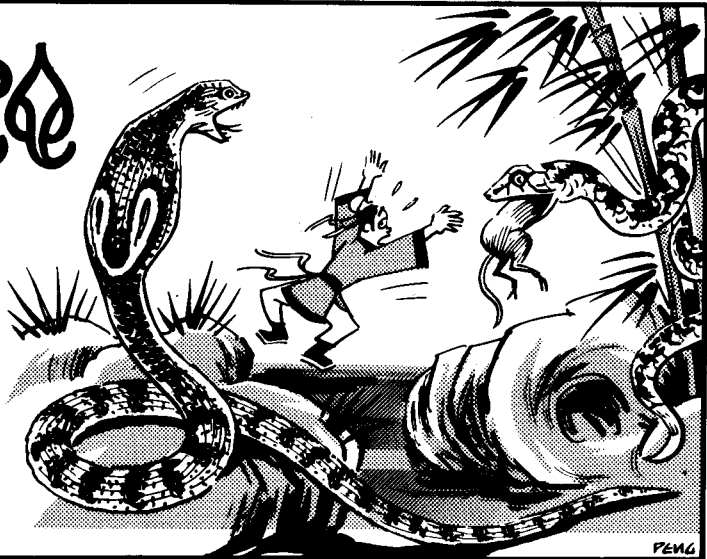
My brother likes prawn-crackers.

# 蛇

# 蛇

SHÉ snake; serpent

蛇 features 虫 (reptile) as radical and 它 (snake) as phonetic. 它 is probably a cobra, poised on its tail (乚), with distended neck (山) and darting tongue (ノ). Snakes prey on lizards, mice, birds and even larger creatures, swallowing them whole. Hence the saying: "A man whose heart is not content is like a snake which tries to swallow an elephant."



丨	冫	口	巾	虫	虫	虫	虫	虫	蛇					
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--

蟒蛇

mǎng shé

python

水蛇

shuǐ shé

water snake

四脚蛇

sì jiǎo shé

lizard

响尾蛇

xiǎng wěi shé

rattlesnake

眼镜蛇

yǎn jìng shé

cobra

杯弓蛇影

bēi gōng shé yǐng

mistaking the reflection of a bow in the cup for a snake — extremely suspicious

### Example

蟒蛇是无毒的。

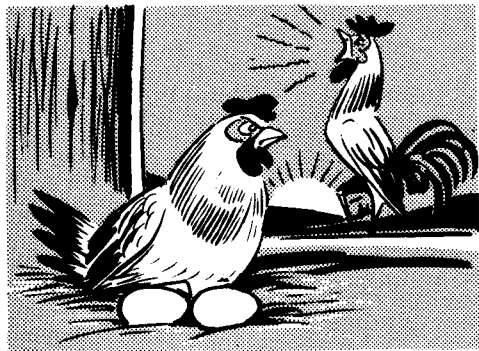
Mǎng shé shì wú dú . de

Pythons have no venom.

# 蛋

DÀN egg

蛋 refers to the ball rolled ( 𨮒 ) by the dung-beetle ( 虫 ) for food or for breeding; by extension, egg. 𨮒 (seal form of 𨮒) signifies the foot ( 止 ) turning or rolling ( 𨮒 ). Paired beetles work closely together to mould, roll and bury the dung-ball housing the egg. With poultry, however, the cock crows, but the hen lays the egg.



PL 14



蛋白	dàn bái	egg-white
蛋粉	dàn fěn	powdered eggs
蛋糕	dàn gāo	cake
蛋黄	dàn huáng	yolk
蛋壳	dàn ké	egg-shell
蛋品	dàn pǐn	egg products
蛋清	dàn qīng	egg-white

蛋白质	dàn bái zhì	protein
蛋用鸡	dàn yòng jī	layer
鸡飞蛋打	jī fēi dàn dǎ	the hen has flown away and the eggs in the coop are broken — all is lost

### Example

多吃含有蛋白质的东西对身体有益。

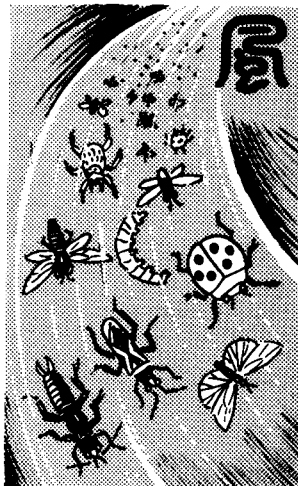
Duō chī hán yǒu dàn bái zhì de dōng xi duì shēn tǐ yǒu yì.

More protein is good for the body.

# 风 (風)

FĒNG wind

**THE seal form:** 風 is based on man's belief that insects (虫) are born under the influence of the wind or vapour (气). An older form: 𩇛 — from 日 (sun), 丿 (motion) and 凡 (extension) — suggests that wind is produced by the action of the sun. The simplified form, however, cuts out the sun and insects, leaving the motion and extension; 风, which goes to prove that "Man's words are like grass — they sway with the wind."



PEM6

丿 凡 风 风

风采	fēng cǎi	elegant demeanour
风干	fēng gān	air-dry
风格	fēng gé	style
风光	fēng guāng	scene; view
风浪	fēng làng	stormy waves; storm

风靡	fēng mǐ	fashionable
风气	fēng qì	general mood; atmosphere
风趣	fēng qù	humour; wit
风俗	fēng sú	custom
风云人物	fēng yún rén wù	man of the hour

## Example

迷你裙曾经风靡一时。  
Mí nǚ qún céng jīn fēng mǐ yī shí.

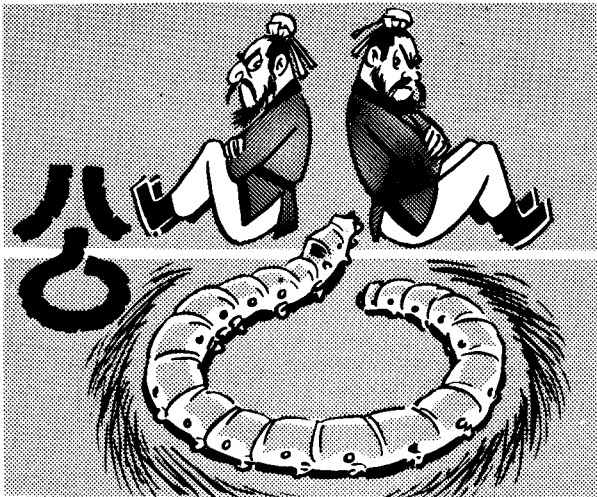
The mini-skirt was all the rage at one time.

公

GŌNG

public;  
impartial

公 is made up of 八 (division, opposition) and 厶 (private, selfish), a pictograph of a silkworm coiled in its cocoon. It implies the division (八) of private (厶) property for the benefit of the public. Hence 公, meaning public or impartial, i.e., opposed (八) to private or selfish (厶).



P2W4

丿	八	厶	厶										
---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

公道	gōng dào	reasonable
公共	gōng gòng	public
公分	gōng fēn	centimetre (cm)
公愤	gōng fèn	public indignation; popular anger
公民	gōng mín	citizen
公式	gōng shì	formula

公司	gōng sī	company; corporation
公用	gōng yòng	for public use
公寓	gōng yù	apartment
公园	gōng yuán	park
公制	gōng zhì	the metric system
公众	gōng zhòng	the public

### Example

这个电话是公用的。

Zhè · ge diàn huà shì gōng yòng · de.

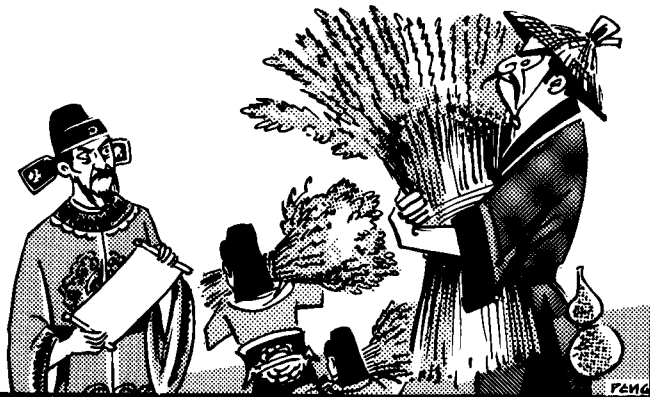
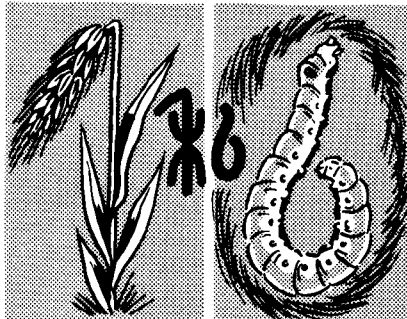
This telephone is for public use.

# 私

SĪ

personal;  
private;  
selfish

THE radical 禾 stands for grain, man's staple food, a highly valued possession. The phonetic 厶, representing a silkworm hidden in its cocoon, symbolises private or selfish. Grain (禾) in ancient days was used to pay taxes and the residue was personal (厶) property. Hence 私 : my share of grain, i.e., personal, private or selfish.



'	二	手	才	禾	私	私								
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

私奔	sī bēn	elopement
私立	sī lì	privately run
私人	sī rén	private
私事	sī shì	private (or personal) affairs
私语	sī yǔ	whisper

无私	wú sī	selfless
自私	zì sī	selfish
私生活	sī shēng huó	private life
私生子	sī shēng zǐ	illegitimate child
大公无私	dà gōng wú sī	selfless; unselfish

### Example

自私的行为是要不得的。

Zì sī . de xíng wéi shì yào bù dé . de .

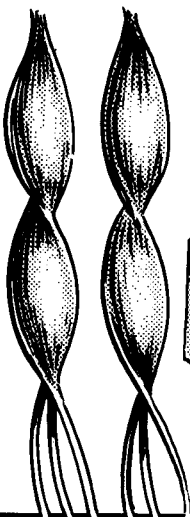
Selfish acts are undesirable.

丝

(絲)

sī silk

纟 is the seal form of 系, the radical for silk. The upper 纟 represents two cocoons; the lower part 丿, the twisting of several strands into a thread. 系 is duplicated to stand for silk, indicating that many threads are required to form silk: 絲. In the modern version the two identical components are woven together and simplified to 丝.



丝绸	sī chóu	silk cloth
丝带	sī dài	silk ribbon; silk braid; silk sash
丝毫	sī háo	a bit
丝绒	sī róng	velvet
丝状	sī zhuàng	filiform
肉丝	ròu sī	meat floss

丝织品	sī zhī pǐn	silk fabrics
丝丝入扣	sī sī rù kòu	(done) with meticulous care and flawless artistry
一丝不挂	yī sī bù guà	not have a stitch on; be stark-naked
一丝一毫	yī sī yī háo	a tiny bit; an iota; a trace

Example

她脸上没有一丝笑容。

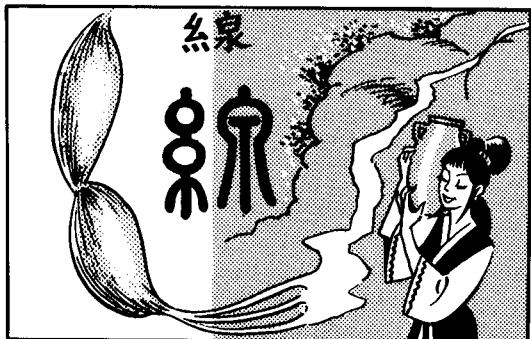
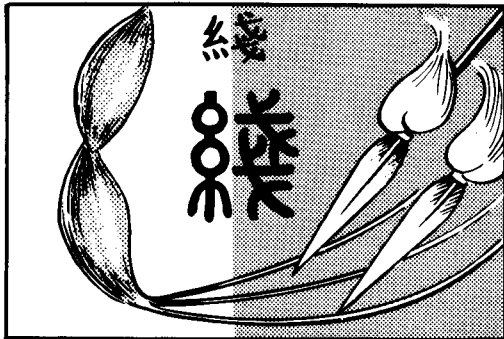
Tā liǎn shàng méi yǒu yī sī xiào róng.

There isn't a trace of a smile on her face.

# 线 (綫)

XIÀN thread

THE radical is 系 (silk). The phonetic 纛 means small, fine or split into bits — the common work of many spears (戈). Hence 纛: thread, made up of minute (纛) strands of silk (系). Another version is 綫, with 泉 (spring) as phonetic. Here the thread is likened to a continuous flow of water from a spring. Whichever the version, “The thread cannot pass without a needle; the boat cannot cross without water.”



FENG

ㄌ 纛 纛 纛 纛 线 线 线

线虫  
线段  
线描  
线绳  
线索

xiàn chóng  
xiàn duàn  
xiàn miáo  
xiàn shéng  
xiàn suǒ

nematode  
line segment  
line drawing  
cotton rope  
clue

线装  
光线  
铜线  
直线  
线轴儿

xiàn zhuāng  
guāng xiàn  
tóng xiàn  
zhí xiàn  
xiàn zhóu

traditional thread  
binding (of Chinese books)  
light ray  
copper wire  
straight line  
bobbin

## Example

那些难民在饥饿线上挣扎。

Nà xiē nàn mǐn zài jī è xiàn shàng zhēng zhá.

The refugees are struggling against starvation.



# 红 (紅)

HÓNG red

RED is a happy, auspicious colour, most pleasing to the Chinese. Because it is not the natural colour of silk (糸), extra work (工) has to be put in to dye it red: 红. Red, however, is not always propitious, as in the saying: 红颜薄命 (Beautiful women are often unfortunate).



红豆	hóng dòu	red beans; red seeds
红海	Hóng Hǎi	Red Sea
红利	hóng lì	bonus
红润	hóng rùn	rosy
红晕	hóng yùn	blush; flush

红运	hóng yùn	good luck
红肿	hóng zhǒng	red and swollen
口红	kǒu hóng	lipstick
红白事	hóng bái shì	weddings and funerals
红绿灯	hóng lǜ dēng	traffic lights; traffic signals

## Example

他的脸上泛出红晕。

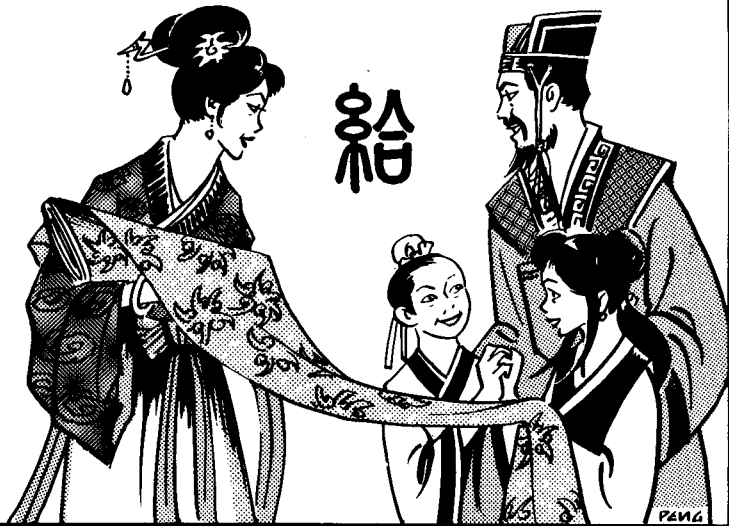
Tā · de liǎn shàng fàn chū. hóng yùn.

His face was red.

# 给 (给)

GEĪ give; provide; supply

GIFTS foster unity and harmony (合) between friends and relatives; and what better present than silk (系), a material appreciated by all. Hence 给, meaning to give and, by extension, to provide or supply. The practice of giving brings blessings, for there is more happiness in giving than there is in receiving.



给以

gěi yǐ

give; grant

## Example

这本书是给你的。

Zhè běn shū shì gěi nǐ de.

This book is for you.

# 结 (結)

JIE

knot;  
produce;  
settle

THE phonetic 吉 means fortunate — from 事 (affair) and 口 (mouth) — an affair worth announcing. In this character, the radical 系 (silk) enforces the idea of tying or making secure something fortunate, e.g., concluding a contract, producing fruitage or tying a knot: 結. Illustrated is the successful conclusion of an affair worth announcing — the tying of the matrimonial knot.



结拜	jié bài	become sworn brothers or sisters
结冰	jié bīng	freeze
结彩	jié cǎi	adorn or decorate
结果	jié guǒ	result; outcome
结合	jié hé	combine

结婚	jié hūn	get married
结论	jié lùn	conclusion
结盟	jié méng	form an alliance
结清	jié qīng	settle
结束	jié shù	end

## Example

油漆上面结了一层皮。

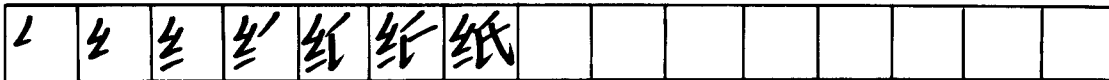
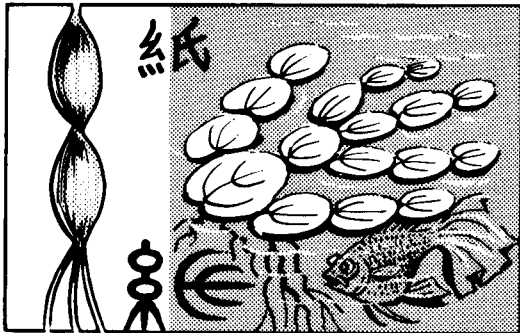
Yóu qī shàng miàn jié . le yī céng pí.

A layer of skin formed on the paint.

# 纸 (紙)

ZHǐ paper

THE phonetic 氏 (clan) was originally a floating plant (♯) spread out flat (☞) over the water surface, rooting itself to the bottom. Silk (糸) — the radical — is also spread out when used as a writing material. Hence 紙: paper — the writing material like silk (糸) that lies flat and apparently harmless as the water-plant (氏). But beware: “Paper and brush may kill a man; you don’t need a knife.”



纸板	zhǐ bǎn	paperboard; cardboard
纸币	zhǐ bì	paper money; currency note
纸盒	zhǐ hé	box; carton
纸花	zhǐ huā	paper flower
纸牌	zhǐ pái	playing cards

纸型	zhǐ xíng	paper mould
纸鸢	zhǐ yuān	kite
纸张	zhǐ zhāng	paper
报纸	bào zhǐ	newspaper
纸上谈兵	zhǐ shàng tán bīng	be an armchair strategist

### Example

这朵纸花很美。

Zhè duǒ zhǐ huā hěn měi.

This paper flower is very pretty.

网

(網)

WǎNG net

THIS character started as a pictograph of a net: 网. It was cast aside and replaced by the regular form 網, comprising 糸 (silk) and 罔 (trap) — without much success. So the primitive pictograph of the net was taken up again for the modern simplified form 网, demonstrating that: “There is a day to cast your nets, and a day to dry your nets.”



FENG

丨 冂 𠃉 网 网 网

网罗	wǎng luó	trap
网球	wǎng qiú	tennis
电网	diàn wǎng	electrified barbed wire
发网	fà wǎng	hair net
漏网	lòu wǎng	slip through the net; escape unpunished
鱼网	yú wǎng	fish net

广播网	guǎng bō wǎng	broadcasting network
蜘蛛网	zhī zhū wǎng	cobweb
天罗地网	tiān luó dì wǎng	nets above and snares below — tight encirclement
网开一面	wǎng kāi yī miàn	leave one side of the net open — give the wrongdoer a way out

*Example*

这个鱼网破了。

Zhè · ge yú wǎng pò · le.

This fish net is torn.

# 细 (細)

Xì fine; tender; careful

IN THIS character, the phonetic 田 was originally written: 𠂇, a top view of the child's skull showing the tender fontanelles. Hence 𦉳, meaning tender, fine, soft, like the silken (糸) hair around the fontanelles (𠂇). Small beginnings are not to be despised for, just as resources last a long time if used sparingly, "A small stream flows without interruption."

細  
細  
細  
細



PZ-114



细胞	xì bāo	cell
细长	xì cháng	tall and slender
细工	xì gōng	fine workmanship
细节	xì jié	minute detail
细菌	xì jūn	germ

细密	xì mì	fine and closely woven
细腻	xì nì	exquisite
细心	xì xīn	careful; attentive
细小	xì xiǎo	very small; tiny
仔细	zǐ xì	careful; attentive

### Example

她做事很细心。

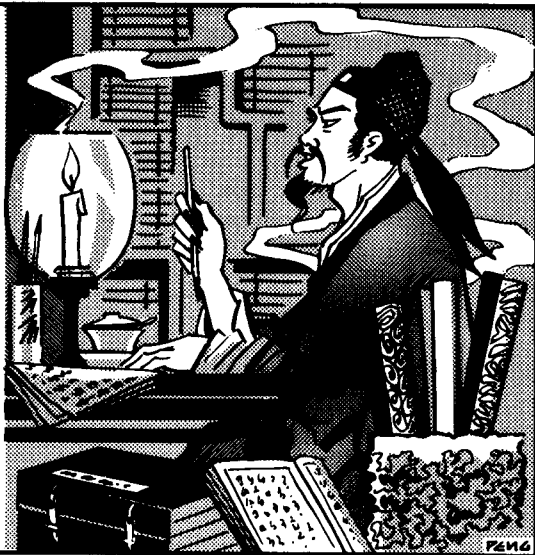
Tā zuò shì hěn xì xīn.

She is very careful in everything she does.

# 经

# (經)

# 經經經經經



JĪNG classic; already; pass through

THE phonetic 丕 was originally 丕 — an allusion to water currents (《》) under the ground (一) that the geomancer examines (±) — something deep, not superficial. In the regular form, the phonetic resembles warp threads on a loom: 丕. Just as silk threads (系) are woven into precious fabrics, so wisdom is woven into enduring classics: 經, a literary heritage that has already passed through many hands.

丷	纟	纟	纟	纟	纟	纟	纟										
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

经常	jīng cháng	frequently
经典	jīng diǎn	classics
经度	jīng dù	longitude
经费	jīng fèi	funds
经管	jīng guǎn	be in charge of

经过	jīng guò	pass through; pass by
经济	jīng jì	economy
经纪	jīng jī	broker; manage (a business)
经理	jīng lǐ	manager; manage
经传	jīng zhuàn	classics

### Example

这车经过动物园吗？

Zhè chē jīng guò dòng wù yuán . ma ?

Does this car pass by the zoo?

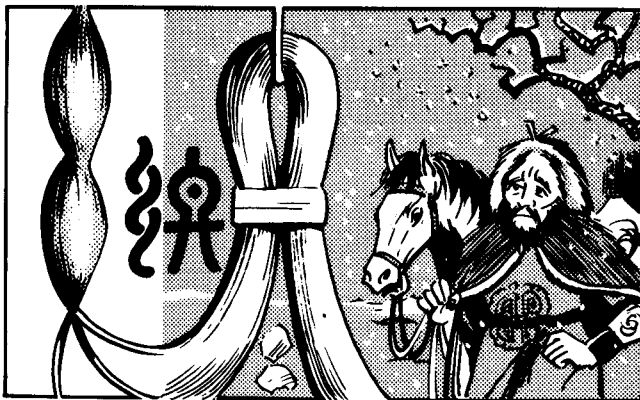
# 终

# (終)

# 终终终终终

ZHŌNG end; final

THIS character has 冬 (winter) for its phonetic. Its seal form was a bundle of silk tied at the end by a band to suggest "end": 𠄎. Ice (冫) was added to signify winter, the end of the year. The presence of the silk radical (纟) extends the idea to "the winter of the silk thread" i.e., the final part of it, the end: 终.



PEH4



终场	zhōng chǎng	end of a performance or show
终点	zhōng diǎn	destination; finishing line
终古	zhōng gǔ	forever
终归	zhōng guī	eventually; after all
终究	zhōng jiū	eventually; in the end

终年	zhōng nián	throughout the year
终身	zhōng shēn	lifelong
终于	zhōng yú	finally
终止	zhōng zhǐ	stop; terminate
临终	lín zhōng	on one's death-bed

### Example

一个人的力量终究有限。

Yí . ge rén . de lì liàng zhōng jiū yǒu xiàn.

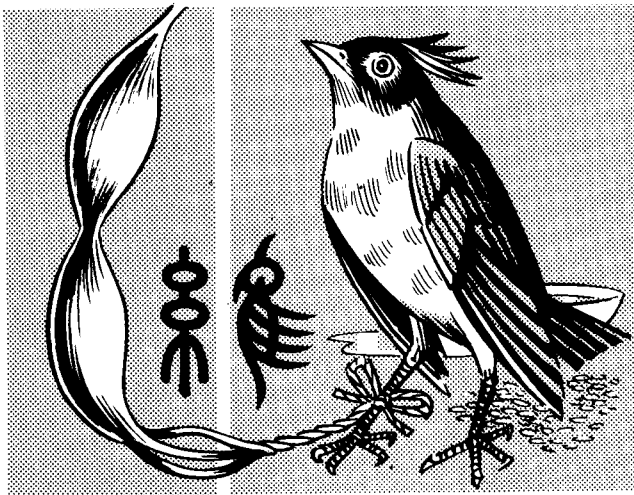
The strength of an individual is limited after all.



# 维 (維)

WÉI tie; fasten; safeguard

维 is an ideograph composed of two pictographs: 糸 (silk) and 隹 (bird). It represents a silk thread attached to a bird, suggesting to tie, fasten or secure, hence to safeguard or maintain. Often used in a good sense, 维 is incorporated in transliterations of words like vitamin, Venus, Victoria, Virginia, etc.



PENG



维持	wéi chí	maintain; keep
维护	wéi hù	safeguard
维系	wéi xì	hold together; maintain
维新	wéi xīn	reform
维修	wéi xiū	service; maintain
思维	sī wéi	thought; thinking
维他命	wéi tā mìng	vitamin
维妙维肖	wéi miào wéi xiào	remarkably true to life; absolutely lifelike

## Example

大家需要互相了解，才能维持友好关系。  
 Dà jiā xū yào hù xiāng liǎo jiě, cái néng wéi chí yǒu hǎo guān xì.

To maintain our friendly relations, we need to understand one another.

罗 (羅)

羅 is a sieve or net (四 or 囧) of silk (糸) for catching birds (隹). It is usually round and flat. The simplified form reduces it to 罗, made up of 囧 (net) and 夕 (evening, slanting). Because the net resembles a gong, the addition of the metal radical 钅 transforms it into the character for gong: 锣.

LUÓ net for birds; sieve



P2114



罗列	luó liè	spread out; set out; enumerate
罗马	Luó Mǎ	Rome
罗盘	luó pán	compass
罗网	luó wǎng	net; trap
罗织	luó zhī	frame-up
罗致	luó zhì	collect; enlist the services of
罗望子	luó wàng zǐ	tamarind
门可罗雀	mén kě luó què	catch sparrows on the doorstep – (fig.) visitors are few and far between
自投罗网	zì tóu luó wǎng	walk right into the trap

*Example*

他到处罗致人材。

Tā dào chù luó zhì rén cái

He went round enlisting the services of able people.

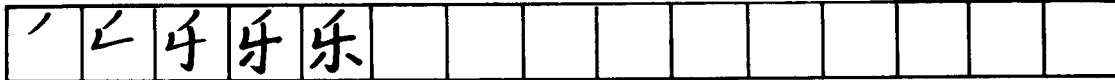
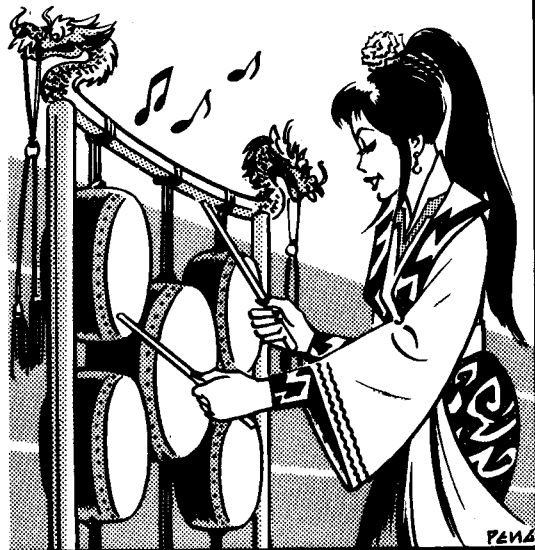
乐 (樂)

YUÈ music;

LÈ joy; pleasure

THE symbol for music was once five drums (鼓) - representing the five tones of the Chinese musical scale - upon a stand of wood (木). The regular form 樂 is now simplified to 乐, shaped after the music stand. The symbol for music 樂, pronounced differently, means joy or pleasure, for music gladdens the heart of man.

樂  
樂  
樂  
樂



乐队	yuè duì	orchestra; band
乐谱	yuè pǔ	music score
乐器	yuè qì	musical instrument
声乐	shēng yuè	vocal music
音乐	yīn yuè	music

乐观	lè guān	optimistic
乐趣	lè qù	delight
乐意	lè yì	pleased; happy
乐不可支	lè bù kě zhī	overjoyed
乐极生悲	lè jí shēng bēi	extreme joy begets sorrow

*Example*

他对前途感到乐观。

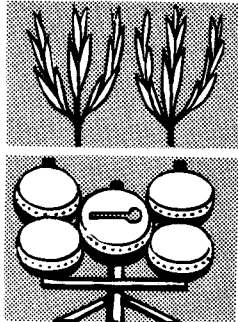
Tā duì qián tú gǎn dào lè guān.

He is optimistic about his future.

# 药 (藥)

YÀO medicine

MEDICINAL herbs (艹), like music that soothes the mind, restore harmony (樂) to the body; hence 藥, the symbol for medicine. The simplified form 药 combines 艹 (herbs) with 约 (agree, restrain), implying that herbs restrain sickness. Though there are herbal remedies for all sorts of ailments: "No medicine can cure a man of vulgarity."



FENG



药草	yào cǎo	medicinal herbs
药方	yào fāng	prescription
药房	yào fáng	dispensary
药水	yào shuǐ	lotion; liquid medicine
药丸	yào wán	pill
服药	fú yào	take medicine
火药	huǒ yào	gunpowder
杀虫药	shā chóng yào	insecticide

*Example*

这药很苦。

Zhè yào hěn kǔ.

This medicine is bitter.

# 学 (學)

XUÉ learn; study

**THIS ideograph signifies enlightenment — the master's laying on of hands (ㄨㄛ) crosswise (彳) upon the darkness which covers (冂) the mind of his disciple (子). It implies to learn or study. Learning is essential to the upbringing of a child, hence: "To raise a son without learning is raising an ass; to raise a daughter without learning is raising a pig."**



FENG



学费	xué fèi	tuition fee
学府	xué fǔ	an institution of learning
学科	xué kē	branch of learning; subject
学生	xué shēng	student; pupil
学识	xué shí	knowledge
学徒	xué tú	apprentice; trainee
学校	xué xiào	school
学无止境	xué wú zhǐ jìng	knowledge is infinite
学以致用	xué yǐ zhì yòng	study for the purpose of application

### Example

你的功课学会了吗？

Nǐ · de gōng kè xué huì · le · ma ?

Have you learned your lessons?

写

(寫)

鳳 鳳 寫 写

XIĚ write

寫 originally was a picture of a magpie (寫) under a roof (宀). Regarded as a bird of good omen, the magpie is a tidy bird with the habit of picking up bright objects and hiding them. 寫 therefore suggests order under the roof; by extension, to set one's ideas in order; to write, now simplified to 写.



PZM4

'	冫	冫	冫	写	写						
---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--

写实	xiě shí	write or paint realistically
写稿	xiě gǎo	write for (a magazine, etc.)
写生	xiě shēng	draw, paint or sketch from nature
写照	xiě zhào	portrayal; portraiture
写作	xiě zuò	writing
写字台	xiě zì tái	writing desk

### Example

他经常为报章，杂志写稿。

Tā jīng cháng wèi bào zhāng, zá zhì xiě gǎo.

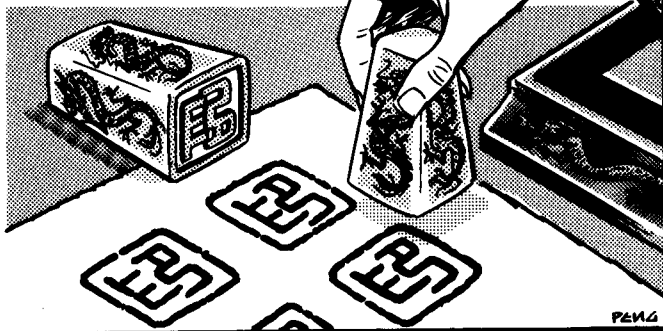
He often writes for the newspapers and magazines.

印

印 的 字

YÌN    print; stamp; seal

THE right hand ( 手 ) pressing a seal ( 印 ) formed the character for seals used for stamping impressions on clay: 印 . These, in time, gave way to inked impressions on paper. With the invention of block printing and movable type, the character enlarged its meaning to include stamping and printing.



PEM4

一 丨 丨 印 印

- |     |             |                      |
|-----|-------------|----------------------|
| 印发  | yìn fā      | print and distribute |
| 印盒  | yìn hé      | seal box             |
| 印花  | yìn huā     | revenue stamp        |
| 印刷  | yìn shuā    | printing             |
| 印台  | yìn tái     | ink pad; stamp pad   |
| 印象  | yìn xiàng   | impression           |
| 印章  | yìn zhāng   | seal                 |
| 盖印  | gài yìn     | affix one's seal     |
| 印刷机 | yìn shuā jī | printing machine     |

*Example*

这照片印得不清楚。

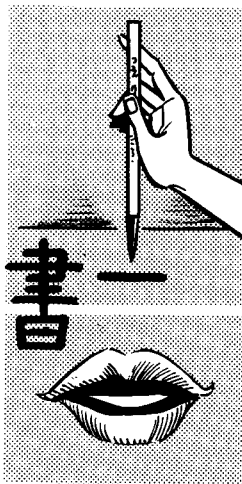
Zhè zhào piān yìn · de bù qīng chǔ.

This photo is not well-printed

# 书 (書)

SHŪ book; writings

書 is the product of a pen (聿) that speaks (曰) — books and writings. 聿 indicates a stylus (丨) in hand (彳) scratching a line (一) on a tablet (一). 曰, the radical, is the mouth (口) with a word (一) in it. Because not everything the pen speaks is truth, "It is better to have no books than to rely blindly on them."



丿 ㇇ ㇇ 书 书

书包  
书报  
书本  
书店  
书法

shū bāo  
shū bào  
shū běn  
shū diàn  
shū fǎ

schoolbag  
books and newspapers  
book  
bookshop  
calligraphy

书房  
书籍  
书评  
书生  
书呆子

shū fáng  
shū jí  
shū píng  
shū shēng  
shū dāi · zi

study room  
books  
book review  
scholar  
bookworm

## Example

这是一间小书店，卖的书不多。

Zhè shì yī jiān xiǎo shū diàn, mài de shū bù duō.

This is a small bookshop. There aren't many books.



# 画 (畫)

HUÀ painting; drawing

畫, a painting or drawing, is symbolised by the artist's brush (筆) and his picture (田); of the frame there now remains only the bottom part (一). However, the simplified form: 画 restores the picture (田) with its frame (口). "Painting a snake and adding legs" (画蛇添足) would be superfluous. Hence the need to be practical: "You cannot satisfy your hunger by merely drawing a loaf."



PEW4



画报	huà bào	pictorial
画家	huà jiā	painter; artist
画架	huà jià	easel
画廊	huà láng	gallery
画室	huà shì	studio
画像	huà xiàng	portrait
画展	huà zhǎn	art exhibition
画饼充饥	huà bǐng chōng jī	draw cakes to allay one's hunger — (fig.) feed on illusions
画蛇添足	huà shé tiān zú	draw a snake and add feet to it — (fig.) ruin the effect by adding something superfluous

### Example

这个画家是我的朋友。

Zhè · ge huà jiā shì wǒ · de péng yǒu.

This artist is my friend.

# 事

SHÌ

affair;  
business;  
matter

AN affair is a matter to be viewed seriously and executed faithfully. It is represented by two hands 扌 and 子 (contractions of 手) acting with fidelity 口 (contraction of 中): 事. Another view is that an affair is a business to be recorded accurately, symbolised by a hand (扌) with stylus (聿) recording what is told by word of mouth (口): 事.



PENG

一 扌 口 聿 事 事 事 事

事故	shì gù	mishap
事后	shì hòu	after the event; afterwards
事迹	shì jī	deed
事件	shì jiàn	incident
事理	shì lǐ	reason; logic
事情	shì qíng	affair; matter
事实	shì shí	fact
事业	shì yè	undertaking; enterprise
事物	shì wù	thing
事半功半	shì bèi gōng bàn	get half the result with twice the effort

### Example

事情的真相不是这么简单的。

Shì qíng · de zhēn xiàng bú shì zhè · me jiǎn dān · de.

The truth is not as simple as that.